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KENTUCKY IN CONGRESS.

Remarks of Hon. Boyd Winchester on the Bill to Reduce Internal Taxes.

THE ODIOUS INCOME TAX.

MR. SPEAKER: The revision of the tariff and a reduction of internal taxation are measures which have been loudly called for by the condition of the country, but as yet have received no response. We are more heavily taxed than the people of any other country in the world. Not even those nations of Europe which have been piling up enormous national debts for centuries, through ambitious and dynastic wars, and which have to support extensive monarchical governments and aristocracies, are burdened as is this young Republic. We have paid into the treasury since 1866, $1,200,000,000. The extent and atrocity of the taxation which has thus called upon [illegible] laboring masses for the product of their [illegible] labor to maintain an extravagant [illegible] Government defies comment. It [illegible] placed over us an army of spies, detectives, assessors, and collectors, who meet us at every corner of the streets and in every avenue of business. No portion of this burden has been more odious, oppressive, and demoralizing in its influence than that known as the income tax.

No tax ever imposed has been regarded by the people as more obnoxious since the establishment of [illegible] free government, unless it be our iniquitous tariff, which limits the amount and quality of the food and raiment of the consumer for the benefit of a few producers. It was [illegible]rally believed and hoped that by limitation [illegible] the law this tax would cease in the present year, 1870; but, rather than displease [illegible] hungry harpies who feed upon this branch of the revenue, its continuance was secured by a forced construction, and we are now asked to re-enact a law scarcely less execrated than were the stamp and tea acts of George III. by our fathers. The great mass of the people are for the repeal of the income tax, its entire and absolute repeal. The President, in his message, partially recognizes this fact when he urges its reduction to three per cent. and its expiration in three years. This tax is an exotic transplanted here from the British system of finance, and from its inquisitorial scrutiny is unsuited to our circumstances and inconsistent with the personal liberty of the citizen. It should never be resorted to except under the presence of unusual and extraordinary necessities of State. It is the most fruitful source of fraud ever devised; it is unfair; it is a direct provocation of perjury; it is levied upon the few at the expense of the whole; it creates spies on the most confidential business transactions, and maintains them at the public cost; it is carelessly assessed, partially collected, and occasions national demoralization more than any and all other schemes of taxation. This tax was first introduced by Mr. Pitt in 1798, when the alliance with Russia against Napoleon greatly increased the pecuniary burdens of the war. No income under sixty pounds was to pay any duty; those under £105 were to pay two and a half per cent., and above £200 ten per cent. This continued until after the peace of Paris, when Lord Castlereagh found himself obliged to give way to popular clamor for a modification. The advocates of the tax in this country have been led astray by the British precedent. Examination shows that it was always brought forward with apologies, and to-day its unpopularity and odiousness in the place of its birth is illustrated in the remark of Mr. Bright, when he denounced it as "hateful beyond all others."

The admissions of Sir Robert Peel, who revived the income tax in 1842, and Mr. Gladstone, who is more responsible than any other man for its continuance, suffice to show that it is far from being accepted in England as a just, wholesome, or equitable tax; but that though fair in appearance, though just in theory, it is in practice essentially unjust and oppressive. I desire for a moment to call attention to the opinion of these statesmen, whose early opinions were frequently sought to sustain this measure. We have Sir Robert Peel, who in 1842 was forced to support its revival against his own previous and simultaneous declarations, announcing in his speeches of February 27, 1834, and April 19, 1833:

"If I could bring myself to think that it would be desirable or expedient in the present state of the country to impose such a tax, I might be induced to go along with him on the present occasion; but deprecating as I do above all things the reimposition in times of peace of such an inquisitorial tax, without the most serious and overwhelming necessity, I can neither adopt the proposal nor act on the proposal of the honorable member." [Speech, February 27, 1834.

"I think the noble Lord has done well in not proposing an income tax. Nothing but a case of extreme necessity can justify Parliament in subjecting the people of this country to the inquisitorial process that must be resorted to in order to render that impost productive." * * * "Such a tax is a great resource in a time of necessity, and therefore I am unwilling, by establishing the offensive inquisition by which it must be accompanied, to create such an odium against it as may render it almost impracticable to resort to it in time of extreme necessity."—[Speech, April 19, 1833.

Mr. Gladstone admits the impolicy of making the income tax a permanent part of the fiscal system, and only defended its continuance on its necessity as a means of carrying on and perfecting the free-trade reform, and its importance as a resource in great emergencies. He likened it to the reserve of an army, which participates in the battle only when its fortunes reach a desperate pass. [illegible] says:

"Sir, the general views of her Majesty's [illegible] with respect to the income tax [illegible] that it is an engine of gigantic power for national purposes; but at the same time there are circumstances attending its operation which make it difficult, perhaps impossible, at any rate in our opinion not desirable, to maintain it as a portion of the permanent ordinary revenue of the country. The [illegible] of its inequality is a fact most [illegible] in itself. The inquisition it entails is a most serious disadvantage, and the frauds to which it leads are an evil such as it is not possible to characterize in terms too strong."

It is seen that even in the country whose circumstances are most favorable to it, and where it works the least injustice, it is regarded by its most ardent friends as an exceptional measure, to be resorted to only when all other resources fail.

The advocates of this tax claim that it only falls upon the rich. This is a mistake. The official statement made before the Committee of Ways and Means showed that out of a population of forty millions there were about two hundred and seventy-two thousand who paid this tax. The classification is as follows:

Whole No.	Tax income.	Tax on each.
107,000	$400 or less	$20
69,184	500@1,000	25@50
41,196	1,000@2,000	50@100
45,000	2,000@4,000	100@200
9,464	4,000 and over	200 and over.

The total number of persons in this classification who pay one hundred dollars and under that amount exceeds two hundred and eighteen thousand, and one hundred and seven thousand pay only twenty dollars or less a year. Are those who pay these moderate contributions to be called rich? Yet they pay four-fifths of this unequal tax. The number of wealthy men who are embraced is less than ten thousand, while over two hundred thousand with incomes barely sufficient to sustain their families are burdened with a tax which virtually takes bread out of the mouths of their children.

It cannot be disputed that the pressure of this tax is felt most keenly by men of moderate means, who are the body of the people, and among them most of all by those of fixed incomes and those who live upon salaries derived from others.

During the last fiscal year there were collected from this source $34,000,000, of which only $9,000,000 were paid by corporations, the remaining $25,000,000 coming directly out of the incomes of the people and chiefly from the earnings of labor. The heavy per centage is a great temptation to moneyed corporations, who too frequently manage to evade much of the burden that the law ostensibly imposes. It falls with oppressive severity upon the farmer, the mechanic, the clerk and small business men. It forces from them a large revenue which should be obtained from the wealthy classes and from the people at large. The wealth of the nation, which is invested in property now paying no income, but which every year increases in value, escapes with no tax at all.

Sir, there is no tax which is so generally abhorred, and which falls so oppressively upon the people, as this direct tax upon incomes. The widow or minor living on a fixed income has no chance to escape, and the salaried man in the city, though he earn barely enough to support his family, is compelled to pay not only his own income, but a part of his landlord's, his butcher's, and his baker's. To him the pretended exemption is a cruel mockery. It is not true that it is a tax which places the rich man on the same footing with the poor. It is most borne by those least able to bear it. It reaches wages and salaries, and small sums invested for the support of the aged and infirm, and widows and orphans. It is exceedingly onerous upon this class, more especially because it is all paid in one sum, whereas the indirect taxes are all paid in small [illegible] whenever a purchase is [illegible] tax falls in one heavy mass, [illegible] and frequently distressing [illegible] small means. It is claimed that [illegible] only on profits, and not on [illegible] not as much a tax on con[illegible] customs duties? Income must [illegible] from some form of property in gen[illegible] some trade or profession that [illegible]. Is it not true, at last, that the [illegible] pays it puts it on the property or [illegible] from which he derives his in[illegible]. Does not the landlord in proportion [illegible] his rents? Does not the farmer en[illegible] price of his products? So of the [illegible] and every one who pays an income [illegible] engaged in business of any charac[illegible] in the end, all taxes, except a di[illegible] property, which is only levied by [illegible] not by the General Govern[illegible] out of the consumers. Again, [illegible] a plain and glaring infringe[illegible] Constitution. It is as direct a [illegible] imposed. The Constitution requires all direct taxes to be apportioned among the several States on the basis of population. In the second section of the first article of that instrument we find that—

"Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers."

Who can gainsay that it is a palpable violation of this clause, not being collected in the manner and way the Constitution prescribes? Who can doubt that it is a direct tax? A poll tax or land tax could not be more so. All men are not voters nor land owners, and all men do not have incomes. There is no difference in that respect. They stand on the same basis. The Supreme Court has decided that a poll tax and a land tax must be apportioned and laid according to the section which I have cited. If Congress can tax a part of the income of land, why can it not tax the whole of its income? And if it exempts from taxation land of a certain yielding value, does it not charge the residue of the land of a larger yield with that portion of the tax which the lands of less yielding value would have contributed? Sir, a violation of rights, public or private, by indirection, is the most culpable and dangerous, because the most insidious, form of tyranny.

In 1863 Sir Morton Peto published a work entitled, Taxation, its Levy and Expenditure, Past and Future. This work abounds in valuable statistics and information. He expresses a correct sentiment when he says that the income tax "is felt to be an obnoxious and a grievous tax," and that "it presses upon the struggling man, who is compelled to maintain what is called appearances, in a far greater degree than it affects the wealthy man, the bulk of whose property is scarcely affected by the charge." We also ascertain from this work that Mr. Joseph Hume, the eminent economist, obtained the appointment of a committee of the House of Commons to inquire into the income tax. Mr. Hume was the chairman, and made an able report, in which he said that:

"The income tax in its present inequality cannot be made a permanent tax. The inquiry establishes the truth of the public judgment of its injustice."

Such has been the concurrent opinion of all the great masters of economical statistics. We find that McCulloch, the highest authority in the English language upon such questions, in his work published in 1845, entitled A Treatise on the Principles and Practical Influence of Taxation and the Funding System, gives his opinion of this tax in this manner:

"It is true that an income tax is, at first sight, apparently the fairest of all taxes. It seems to make every one contribute to the wants of the State in proportion to the revenue which he enjoys under its protection, while by falling equally on all it occasions no change in the distribution of capital, or in the natural direction of industry, and has no influence over prices." * * * * "An income tax would no doubt have the supposed effects were it possible fairly to assess it. But the practical difficulties in the way of its fair assessment are not of a sort that can be overcome. And the truth is that taxes on income, though theoretically equal, are in their practical operation most unequal and vexatious." (Pages 124, 125.)

Sir, this tax is a part of the wild, revolutionary, and dangerous legislation incident to the recent war, and the public urgently demands its abolition. It is a tax on labor, lifting the bread earned by the clerk, the mechanic, or the professional man for his children, and is an abominable extortion. Its continuance under the present circumstances, with revenues exceeding the most extravagant demands of a prodigal Government, is an atrocious and indefensible wrong. Let the taxes, if you please, be placed on the fixed incomes of accumulated capital, and let the bondholders pay a just proportion of the profits of their investments. Sir, the French writer Dupuynode expresses the judgment of science and statesmanship against this form of tax when he declares it to be "a detestable tribute, in which every principle of sound government is violated and every rule of taxation is set at naught."

RED CLOUD.

His Speech Before the Council at Washington.

AN INDIAN COUNCIL.

The Secretary of the Interior, Commissioner Parker, Gen. Smith, and Messrs. Colyer and Brunot met Red Cloud and the other Indian delegates to-day in grand council. The Indians were rigged out in their full finery and seemed to be impressed with the importance of the council. Secretary Cox made a long address to the Indians in behalf of the President, assuring them that if they would go to their reservations and keep the peace, all the rations and goods promised would be sent by the Government, and an agent sent to them to see that they got everything. In regard to giving them arms and ammunition, the Secretary said that they would not be given to them at present, but, after they have kept themselves peaceably on the reservations for a time, these would be furnished.

SPEECH OF RED CLOUD.

After Secretary Cox's speech, Red Cloud shook hands with those at the table in the council room, and delivered the following oration:

I came from where the sun sets. You were raised on chairs. I want to set where the sun sets. [Here the Indian warrior sat down upon the floor, Indian fashion, and proceeded.] The Great Spirit has raised me this way. He raised me naked. I run no opposition to the Great Father who sits in the White House. I don't want to fight. I have offered my prayer to the Great Father, so that I might come here safe and well.

What I have to say to you and these men, and to my Great Father, is this: Look at me. I was raised where the sun rises, and I come from where he sets. Whose voice was first heard in the land? It was the red people who raised the bow. The Great Father may be very good and kind, but I can't see it. I am good and kind to white people, and have given my lands, and have now come from where the sun sets to see you.

The Great Father has sent his people out there and left me nothing but an island. Our nation is melting away like snow on the sides of the hill where the sun is warm; while your people are like the blades of grass in spring, when the summer is coming. I don't want to see the white people making roads in our country. Now that I have come into my Great Father's land, see if I have any blood when I return home. The white people have sprinkled blood on the blades of grass about the line of Fort Fetterman. Tell the Great Father to remove that fort; then we will live peaceful and there will be no more troubles.

I have got two mountains in that country—Black Hills and Big Horn. I want no roads there. There have been stakes driven in that country, and I want them removed. I have told these things three times, and now have come here to tell them for the fourth time. I have made up my mind to talk that way. I don't want any reservation. On the Missouri, the home of these people, I hear that my children and old men are dying off like sheep. The country don't suit them.

I was born at the forks of the Platte, and my father and mother told me that the land there belonged to me. From the north and west the red nation has come into the great father's house. We are the last of the Ogallallas. We have come to know the facts from our father why the promises which have been made to us have not been kept. I want two or three traders, that we asked for, at the mouth of horse creek. In 1852 there was a treaty made, and the man who made the treaty [alluding to Gen. Mitchell, who performed that service for the Government] told me the truth. Goods which have been sent out to me have been stolen all along the road, and only a handful would reach me to go among my nation.

Look at me here. I am poor and naked. I was not raised with arms. I always want to be quiet and peaceable. The Great Spirit has raised you to read and write and has put papers before you, but He has not raised me in that way. The men whom the President sends us, soldiers and all, have no sense and no heart. I know it to day. I didn't ask that whites should go through my country killing game, and it is the Great Father's fault. You are the people who should keep peace. For the railroads you are passing through my country I have not even received so much as a brass ring for the land they occupy. I wish you to tell that to my Great Father.

You whites make all the ammunition. What is the reason you don't give it to us? Are you afraid I am going to war? You are great and powerful, and I am only a handful. I do not want it for that purpose, but to kill game with. I suppose I must in time go to farming, but I can't do it right away.

His remarks elicited commendatory grunts from the Indians present. Little Bear followed, complaining of bad treatment. Secretary Cox promised their complaints should be attended to by the Great Father.

Halstead Reports the Associated Press.

Mr. Halstead, of the Cincinnati Commercial, furnishes his paper the following report of the proceedings of the Western Associated Press of Louisville:

"As there was no business of the slightest consequence to come before the Western Press Association, at the Louisville meeting, appointed for the first of this month, everybody received notice of the absolute necessity of being on hand. The formalities required to keep the Association vitalized might have occupied business men intent on time-saving perhaps half an hour. The election of a new Board of Directors was a necessary evil, and the Association took so much interest in the ceremony that a ticket prepared by a committee was unanimously chosen. Then, as the members of the Western Press Association are quite contented with their contracts with the New York Associated Press and the Western Union Telegraph Company, Mr. John Russell Young, of New York, and Mr. Wells, of Philadelphia, made haste to appear at Louisville to present the merits of the opposition news agency and telegraph; and as Messrs. Young and Wells had nothing to offer that could be seriously weighed against the advantages we already possess, Mr. Erastus Brooks was summoned to meet these threatening gentlemen and consume them with fire and sword. The speeches before the convention of Messrs. Wells and Brooks were highly entertaining—far better than any of the theatricals profusely tendered by the enterprising managers for the entertainment of the press could have been. Mr. Wells was shrewd in the management of his facts and cool and jolly. Mr. Brooks made war as if he meant thorough work, and his speech was one of the most intense we have heard. But there was nothing to be done about it. In the last moments of the meeting of the Association an attempt was made to force a newspaper into the sacred ranks. The proprietors of the Cleveland News have been so successful in stealing dispatches that their competitors want them dragged into the Association so that they may have to pay for what they get. The larcenous person representing the paper refused to come in, and an effort was made to exclude him from the Association of which as the proprietor of another paper (two newspapers, both daily) he is a member. Pending this the Association adjourned."

☞ The largest farm in England consists of three thousand acres, and belongs to a man with the Yankee name of Samuel Jones. In its cultivation he follows "four-course" system, the whole extent of the farm being divided into four great crops—750 acres of wheat, 750 of barley and oats, 750 of seeds, beans, peas, &c., and 750 of roots. His live stock is valued as follows: Sheep, $35,000; horses, $15,000; bullocks, $12,000; pigs, $2,500. The oilcake and corn purchased annually amounts to $30,000, and the artificial fertilizers about $8,000. The entire costs of manures in various forms, used annually, is about $15,000. Sheep are claimed as the most profitable stock he keeps, from which he realized about $20,000 last year. His whole income from the farm, though not stated, can be little less than $100,000.

☞ In England last month a farmer named Hewitt, who leased a farm from Sir Charles Anderson, of Lea, committed suicide by taking poison. Shortly before his death he said: "I cannot bear it any longer—these rabbits have killed me!" It appeared that his fields had year after year been overrun by rabbits; and at length he had become so broken down and wearied out by the devastation committed by these vermin that he could do nothing but sit at the window, looking out on his farm, and say, "I've sown my corn, but they'll eat it all again." Last year, a Stamford paper says, he had to sow some of his fields twice over, and yet in one field of sixteen acres he reaped only six quarters of corn.

☞ Father Murray, who has spent his life among the Indians, says that the appearance of anything in the nature of a beard is an infallible sign of mixed blood. There is not, therefore, in all the Saginaw and Lake Huron region a pure-blooded Indian.

SUMMER STYLES FOR MEN.

The "Slouch" Tone—The Courtiers of Costume in Paris—The Dark Blue Coat With Bright Buttons, Etc., Etc.

[From the New York Tribune.]

There are fashions and fashions, but there is always a prevailing idea which controls the expression of dress. Tendencies in costume—and especially man's costume—however wild, soon or late, settle down into quiet recognition of that idea. For several years past the governing tone of man's costume has been "slouch"—a tone which insidiously gained dominion under specious seemings of comfort, availability, and, most decisive of all, English example. There was, to be sure, a certain generous abandon and careless freedom about the loose sacque coats, baggy trowsers, and square-toed boots, but there could be no elegance. Apollo himself, with all his soft, majestic beauty, could have looked in such trappings nothing more nor less than a wandering fiddler. The "slouch," with its enveloping disguises, its rough, harsh materials and studied awkwardness, is a style which should never be popular among Americans, who have a kind of trim, easy grace about their figures—a grace which ought to have full expression. Fashion always takes extremes, and in escaping from the slouch we drifted into an undue stiffness. From the large, loose pantaloons which required the support of crinoline, Monsieur Delamode transferred his ambulatory members into hideous garments which fitted extremely like a second cuticle. And thus accoutered *point device*, no odder vision might be found save those plump little skinned monkeys whereof the romancing Read raves. For a while these deformities were endured—we had no sensible tyrant like Charles V. to "banish tight breeches by edicts," no lively satirist to lash them into ribbons. But as the coat and waistcoat gradually took on easy and beautiful forms the trowsers followed in their wake, and we have a costume certainly the simplest and most graceful since the Revolution. The idea which now rules triumphantly in the province of masculine attire is "natural simplicity." Our dress has a dashing lightness, freedom and ease about it. Our garments fit loosely but perfectly, without superfluity or restraint; all the artistic curves and lines of the figure are preserved, and the greatest adroitness is shown in developing them. There is a simple elegance about the coat of the season which is due chiefly to its fidelity to natural form.

American fashions are mostly devised at home, with a slight attention to Parisian models. The "Courtiers of Costume" in Paris are a club of twenty who have their headquarters in the *Rue Vivienne*, and employ many artists. It is through these gentlemen that the caprices of the hour find expression. In the matter of suggestion we are gradually emerging from under English tutelage and holding more and more firmly to the French. It's a pleasant thing to realize that fashion begins to accept the dicta of art, and that our tailors are no longer guilty of a blind adhesion to fancy. The fashionable coats for the ordinary uses of life are the frock of the D'Orsay type, and the jacquette with the collar quite square in front and the lapels rolling low, to be joined by a single button. The frock has but two button-holes in the lapels, and is fastened by two, three, and four buttons. The jacquette is often fastened by a strap of the material and two buttons, a very pretty and convenient style, and specially suited to those trim, agile youths of incipient wisdom, who are Glorious, o'er all the ills of life victorious, when they find themselves clothed in new garments. All morning costume is long-waisted, while skirts are of moderate and natural length. Serge and silk facings are still fashionable, and fine, narrow silk braids are the inevitable edgings. Buttons, "the rocks periling the bark of manly temper"—the agonizing button, the assisting button, the hireling button, the button without compassion and without regret—buttons are of sensibly moderate size, and for promenade and business should be covered with either the material of the coat or facing. Our young extremists have for some time indulged in a kind of insanity which they called the "Egyptian cut of figure." Inserted to the shoulders of their coats were inserted paste-board and haircloth paddings, which broadened, squared, and raised the shoulders in a way which might have been Egyptian, but was certainly not graceful. In coming back to the natural these abominations have met their easy doom. The shoulders may be as wide as possible, but they must be sloping in obedience to the acknowledged model of the American figure. Sacque coats are little worn, except the very short ones for office and sporting. These are of velvet, Sea Island cotton, or of tweed, showing a twill on the surface, and generally made from Scotch mountain sheep wool. The bagginess and devil-may-care air of these sacques ought to banish them from mortal vision.

Shooting and fishing coats are what Anthony Trollope's heroines would call "jolly," with their dashing, careless cut, their manifold pockets, and their convenient straps. English cassimeres and fustian, either corded or plain, are the sporting materials. Delamode is very "jolly," indeed, with his shooting suit of dark-gray cassimere, his full trowsers, plaited in at the knee; his brown-leather leggings and gaiters, and his buttons all over him. Bold Robin is nothing in comparison.

Pantaloons are of easy and graceful size and shape. They are generally full, without obscuring the shape of the leg, and curve out over the foot with a more decided sweep than of old. For negligé they have plaited tops, and taper regularly to the instep. Checks and mixtures are less popular than are delicate hair line stripes of a little darker shade than the back ground. Side-bands are still in fashion, but must not be very wide. Tight enough to define beauty and loose enough to disguise ugliness, the pantaloon of the period is decidedly admirable. There is a deal of character in a pair of well-made pantaloons. Waistcoats remain low and are made with and without collars. The handsome rolling collar always gives dignity to a costume, while the collarless waistcoat appears unfinished. The double-breasted waistcoat is rarely seen of late. Three and four buttons are the standard numbers. Waistcoats are worn to match either coat or pantaloons with equal effect. Promenade coats of fine, dark-blue broadcloth, almost black, are always elegant and becoming. There is no color more universally becoming to men than the dark blue. Suits of light gray goods, bound with narrow black braid, are somewhat worn, but are too *prononce*.

A few suits of white flannel and linen are making, but don't promise to be very popular. With the advent of light, airy woolen goods—delicate grays, drabs, pearls, and olives—the reign of white began to wane. It is, after all, fit for only the two most pronounced types of *personnel*—the flashing brunette and the sentimental blonde of blue eyes and silky, flaxen mustache.

Duplicates of nearly all stuffs in wool are to be found in linen and cotton, and no complexion need be at a loss for a proper match in summer goods.

Full dress has but few variations. The dark-blue coat with its bright buttons is firmly established, and is not to be dislodged by any old fogyism. It is worn as much as is the black of a century's rule—perhaps even more. The adventurous unknowns who introduced this costume have sunk into obscurity under a crowd of imitators. As an escape from the somber ugliness of the black it is delightfully refreshing. There's not enough richness and variety in our evening costumes, and almost any innovation in these directions is welcome. It is irrational and absurd that women should monopolize all the loveliest, daintiest fabrics and the most brilliant colors for evening wear. It is said that during the last season in Paris several gentlemen of society attempted the revival of the lace ruffles at wrist and bosom, and were partially successful. When with these ruffles, which would ruffle the feminine soul with delight, come back for evening dress only, the slashed-satins and jewel-starred velvets of great Eliza's time, we may look for a picturesque beauty of *ensemble* that would make every ball and reception an artistic joy. In cut the lapel of the dress-coat rolls nearly to the bottom of the waist in front, and the shoulder and side seams are rather sharply curved, as is always the case when the waist is short, and all full dress is short waisted. The sleeves are of medium width, and taper more than they did last year. A cuff is simulated by a row of stitching 2½ inches above the hand. The collar is narrow and square in front; it is short, and controls a wide turn of lapel. The skirt is half swallow-tail, and extends to within three inches of the knee, while the waist is three inches less in length than the skirt. Diatribes against the swallow-tail are common, but until we have a richer, more glowing costume, they are entirely out of place. This coat of ours, if well cut, is as graceful a garment as ever men wore. When the coat is blue the vest is silvery-watered silk, made to roll very low and close, with three buttons covered with the same material, or else of diamonds, emeralds or pearls. The diamond buttons are often set in small golden stars, and have a princely air. Monsieur Delamode, however, who is of the thickest and yellowest of the social cream, and who always leads the Germans, prefers the plain buttons to these extravagant little brilliancies. When the coat is of black, the waistcoat is generally of silk of a light tint, with a fine silk binding and buttons covered to match. The pantaloons to be worn with the blue coat are of the most delicate and beautiful pearl color. Those worn with the black are of fine black moleskin. Plain seams for full dress always.

Dress suits are generally stitched instead of being bound, while with morning costumes it is the reverse, though these are sometimes stitched as a matter of personal liking.

The full-dress shirt has a plain bosom—merely one large plait exquisitely stitched. Delicate bits of embroidery of tiny leaves and tendrils are sometimes worn by daring independents.

As little jewelry as possible is worn. The smallest of diamonds and emerald studs are preferable to any others. Opals are sometimes worn, but in defiance of the law of taste, for, with their soft, melancholy brilliance, they belong exclusively to women, to brunettes with clear, creamy skins and spiritual dark eyes. A gentleman should never permit a watch-chain to be visible with evening dress. This is an ordinance that most Americans either are not conscious of or will not obey. Every one may wear a seal ring at all times, but it should on no account be of any flashing stone. A rare cameo or handsome agate is the most appropriate and tasteful.

Sleeve buttons are gradually growing smaller, and the oblong is best liked.

The fashionable hat is 6¼ inches deep in crown, with a brim which excites rivalry among the manufacturers, half of whom declare that it is narrower and less rolled than it was last season, while the other half proclaim exactly the reverse. The hideous mourning bands, which made every wearer look like a widower, no matter how joyous the face underneath, and which were quite as absurd as woman's false hair, are no longer worn.

Round hats in gray and drab, and of all variations of the Derby form, are the most appropriate for business. Sharp contrasts of bindings and trimmings are not permitted. Soft traveling hats, contrived to roll up without injury into the smallest space, are made of many materials—felt, serge, linen, and silk. Many of them have picturesque twists of the brim, and are embroidered in fine little Greek patterns. Gray pongee and linen caps for driving and saddle are abounding. Light straw hats, covered with tarpaulin, are offered to all the Delamodes who love yachting. The "Sporting Hat" is a pleasant novelty. It is of stiff gray felt, something of the Derby shape, and has a very broad protecting brim. On each side are half a dozen eyelet holes, which dispense light and air to scalps and wigs. It has a very resolute and uncompromising air indeed.

The box-toed and ornamented boots, with insertions of white kid, are walking away as fast as their ugliness can carry them. Heels are a trifle higher, toes rounder, and uppers plainer. Riding-boots are laced, and extend only half way to the knee. Shoes will be worn this summer with the most careless of *neglige* costume.

Gloves are as plain as possible, and quiet in tint. Pearl color is *en regle* for evening, and drabs, grays, russett, and dark green for morning. No gentleman will wear an embroidered glove.

The Florence collar, a deep, half-square turn-over, is becoming very popular. The Von Beust, with all its varieties of standing collars, is an abomination. No man's throat is beautiful enough, though he be an Antinous, to stand the test of such gear. The Stanley collar is still liked. As the warm weather approaches the Stanley scarf of course disappears, and with it the narrow sashes, which are a constant vexation. Silk and grenadine ties of quiet plaids, with wide ends, are worn with all morning costumes. For evening, the black tie has almost superseded the white—and rightfully. In the clear and dainty expanse of white linen is needed a definite fact of black, with which to relieve its effect upon the masculine complexion. There are worn, however, by independents, beautiful ties of point lace mounted upon white silk. But, fine as they are, it is impossible to get the full effect of the expensive lace. Straight cuffs still maintain their ascendancy over the flaring ones which are so puzzling to the laundress.

Corsets are made more handsomely and elaborately than ever. Some imported ones are made of thick white silk, elegantly embroidered.

The most popular canes are either simple wood brilliantly polished and unmounted, or else mounted with the smallest possible quantity of gold. Umbrellas must be of black English silk, 26 inches, and with carved handles.

Water-proof suits of gray are making up for summer traveling in large quantities. For yachting, sailor shirts and jackets of fine blue flannel, or cloth stitched and bound with white, are worn. Seeing these suits one falls straightway into a dream of quiet, shining seas, of bewitching little sun-burnt maidens and gallant *voyageurs*, of guitars and claret, of pleasant pipes and pleasant pipings, of yellow mariners and flapping of white sails. O, charming vision!

Dressing-gowns are simple and severe in art and color, but are made up of richer materials than ever before. Satin linings are much used.

Summer overcoats or dusters are of the lightest and most delicate cut and color.

H. G. AT NASSAU.

What He Knows About the Bahamas.

[Correspondence N. Y. Tribune.]

What with the lures of the deep and the beach on one hand and the ruggedness of the land on the other, agriculture is here in its very lowest estate for a community that would fain rank as civilized. Wrecking, while it enriches but the very few, so debauches the great body of those affected by it that they prefer fishing, sponge-gathering, boating, soldiering, or almost anything else, to the cultivation of the soil. If driven to this for subsistence, they choose to grow pine-apples or bananas or something else that finds a precarious market far away, and so involves an element of gambling, rather than to produce the bread and meat needed for their own assured, comfortable subsistence. Never did a community need more the gospel of agriculture preached in its beauty and vigor than this does.

I wish those who doubt the possibility of whites and blacks living together in amity on a footing of political equality could study for a season the state of things actually existing in these islands. The laboring population is almost exclusively black; so are the private soldiers and a part of the civil officers; while the merchants, military officers and business men generally are nearly all white. The law knows no distinction of color; whites and blacks vote, serve on juries, and are eligible to office, on identical conditions. Yet no antipathy or antagonism of races is developed or manifested; no threats or scowls are interchanged; cordiality and good humor are everywhere evinced; there is little community of races in social intercourse, but no hostility thence engendered; and I doubt whether a community of ten thousand people, wholly white, in either hemisphere, is so free from feuds and class jealousies as that of Nassau.

The blacks, after thirty years of freedom, evince all the good and bad qualities of their ancestry. They are docile, kind, civil, patient and humane; they are not generally provident, energetic, nor aspiring. They are content with little, which they generally secure; they are not inclined to work persistently, and deny themselves frequent enjoyment for the sake of ultimate independence and consideration. Very few of them are acquiring wealth; hardly any are making or buying farms with intent to live henceforth by their cultivation. No man complains that they will not work for moderate pay. Fifty cents per day in town and twenty-five cents in the country are the usual wages; and there are always more wanting work than can get it even at these rates; but plantations that were productive and flourishing under slavery are wholly deserted and useless under freedom, and have not been succeeded by the modest holdings of small farmers. I do not mean that there are none such, for there are some. I do mean that agriculture on this island, and I think on most of the others of the group, has shrunk within narrower limits, and is content with smaller results, than in the days of African bondage. On some of the sister isles an improvement has lately been effected; but, on the whole, the agricultural product of the Bahamas is smaller and their cultivated area less extensive than they were forty years ago.

COX'S CREEK.

An Old-fashioned Report of an Old-fashioned Picnic.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

COX'S CREEK, NELSON CO., June 6.

The sun dawned bright and glorious on the morning of the 4th inst., spreading its rays of beauty over all nature, giving joy and delight to the good people of this community, who assembled to enjoy the pleasures of a good old-fashioned picnic. We country people know how to appreciate the fun and frolic of a picnic. The gay young beauties with light and happy hearts, with radiant cheeks all glowing with life and health, with quick, elastic steps as they move through the dance, the manly forms of the noble and honest young farmers, the cheerful faces of little children, and the venerable countenances of the old, all combine to spend one happy and social day. Tell our city cousins if they wish to enjoy the real pleasure of a picnic to come to the country, and old Kentucky's hospitality will be opened to you. Come, you city belles, to inhale the pure air of heaven; it will give you a bloom which no powder can put on, a sparkle to the eye which no wine can give, and a freshness of spirit and a glow of health which can never be obtained in your heated parlors and dusty streets. Here there is no envy, no jealousy, no backbiting, no gaudy show, nothing but pure and honest hearts mingling in social harmony.

Who could discountenance or disapprove of such innocent sport? Our good old Baptists endeavored to say nay to our frolic. True to their religion, they attended service on that day, in the morning, near the picnic grounds, but, on returning homeward, they heard the soul-stirring sounds of old Joe Bean's violin, echoing through the woods those familiar tunes to which they had kept time with the foot thirty years ago, awakening lively recollections of the past, which irresistibly carried them to the grounds merely to see and hear the candidates speak.

Everybody came from far and near. Bardstown, Bloomfield, Fairfield, and Samuels' depot were well represented. The bashful swain, with his newest duds, the country lass, with nature's curls, contrasted widely with the gloves, cane, and tailless coat of the city swell and the top-knot and ponderous chignon of the town belle. Here were the eager candidates for the ensuing election, coolly calculating each man's capacity for lager beer and how much it would cost to distribute the required amount of lemonade and ice cream. The ladies came with filled baskets of substantials and delicacies, which were relished by all. Everything passed off harmoniously, and the day will be long remembered by those present.

Messrs. Murray, Pash, Roby and Samuels, the Committee of Arrangements, have certainly succeeded in their efforts to please, and they have the thanks of every one who participated in the picnic.

J.

☞ The immense iron frigate Sultan, which has been in process of construction for a long while, was launched at London June 1. She was constructed for the Turkish Government, being the most powerful armor-clad broadside frigate ever built. She is of 5,200 tons burden, with most powerful propelling force, her engines being capable of exerting the strength of 7,000 horse-power. A novelty in her arrangement is the battery-deck, which is built overhanging the upper deck. She mounts on the upper tier eight eighteen ton 400-pounders. The central main deck battery is composed of two twelve and a half ton 300-pounders. The bow and stern are pierced for two 300-pounders, as chasers. Under the forecastle will be a battery comprising nine 20-pound Armstrong guns. This armament is the most formidable ever placed in any vessel of war, and the caliber of the principal guns of the battery has probably never been exceeded by the armament of any vessel.

DERBY DAY.

A Description of the Race, with Some Account of the Winning Horse.

[London (June 1) Correspondence New York Times.]

3 P. M.—From an early hour this morning London has been in a state of commotion and excitement, and country visitors might well ask what all the "fuss" was about. Those better posted, however, were aware that the Derby Day—that one day in the whole year on which business is partially suspended, and when the law courts and the House of Parliament hold no sitting—had arrived. This accounted for the continuous and never-ending stream of carriages which poured out of London by all the roads leading south and toward Epsom Downs. On and around Clapham Common, which is the main point to which all traffic from the north side of the Thames converges, the throng was greatest. At sunset, yesterday, people began moving to the scene, and until considerably past noon to-day the "cry was still they come." In spite of the threatening weather, all sorts and shapes of carriages were there, from the dashing drag, with its load of aristocrats, down to the butcher's carts from Whitechapel, and the overloaded vans, with their quota of occupants. In London the three railway termini at London Bridge, Victoria and Waterloo road, kept sending away trains packed full of travelers to the scene of action. Both the London and South Coast and the Southwestern Railway Companies had issued cheap excursion tickets, which enabled the purchaser to leave London about 8 a. m., spend the day and witness the races on Epsom Downs, and be back in London before nine o'clock the same evening. It may be readily understood then that many thousands availed themselves of this cheap and easy means of transit, and it was calculated that by twelve o'clock to-day over 60,000 people had left London by this route, not to mention the countless numbers that traveled in the old-fashioned way on the road.

THE DOWNS.

On the Downs the scene was, as usual, a truly astonishing one. For the better information of your readers I will explain the formation of the ground on which the races take place. Epsom Downs are about one hundred and twenty acres in extent, but only half of this is used for the races. The course on which the Derby is run is semi-circular in form, something like an elongated horse-shoe, and is exactly a mile and a half in length. The track is covered with fine springy turf, which sometimes, however, becomes very hard, caused by the absence of rain. This year, however, it was in very good order, owing to the recent rain. For the first half mile the track is on the ascent; it then continues level for about a quarter of a mile until reaching the bend, where it is down hill for another quarter until reaching Tottenham Corner, which is at the entrance of the straight run in, and exactly half a mile from home; thence the course dips for about 300 yards, when it again rises, the finish being thus very severe. In the space within the semi-circle is a hill, the first part of the race being seen on the higher ground, so that spectators on this hill can see the horses all round. The Grand Stand is situated on the outside of the track, about 150 yards from the winning-post, the part reserved for the Jockey Club and grandees of the turf being at the end nearest there. By 11 o'clock the hill and both sides of the course were thronged with vehicles; many in their eagerness to get a front place had taken up their stand as early as 9 o'clock. Visitors from all parts of the world were to be seen, conspicuous among whom were the two young Indian Princes, sons of the Nawab Nizam, who attracted universal attention by the dusky faces and gorgeous habiliments of their retinue. In the interval preceding the racing the holiday-seekers had their fill of amusement with the Aunt Sallys, "three throws a penny," and the various performing acrobats, jugglers and mountebanks of all descriptions.

THE GRAND STAND.

This position was crowded to suffocation, the balconies and private boxes, with their bevy of fashionable beauties arranged in all the colors of the rainbow, presenting a very picturesque *coup d'œil*. All the fashionables and aristocracy were present, including their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Leopold, and the King of the Belgians, the Duke of Cambridge, Duke of Beaufort, Earl of Stamford, Marquis of Anglesey, Lord Falmouth, Prince Soltzkoff, Prince Sapieha, Marquis of Westminster and many others of whom it is impossible here to mention a tithe. The betting ring was, as usual, a noisy babel, the hubbub and din that prevailed during the races being absolutely deafening, and the jargon of the betting men was of course as unintelligible to one without the pale of the sporting world as the slang of the New York Stock Exchange is to the uninitiated. During the afternoon there were frequent showers, and the effect presented as the umbrellas were put up was a singular one. It looked as if a forest of black mushrooms had suddenly sprung up from the earth.

A SURPRISE.

LONDON, 4 P. M.—The Derby is over, and to the astonishment of most people the favorite has been disgracefully beaten, and that, too by a horse that finished fifty yards behind him in the race for the 2,000 guinea stakes at Newmarket on May 3. Owing to the scratching at the last moment of Sunshine, Bridgewater, Captivator and others, the field dwindled down to fifteen runners, the smallest number that has contested this race since 1855, when Wild Dayrell was the victor. As soon as it became known that Mr. Merry had decided to reserve Sunshine for the Oaks, Macgregor became an immense favorite. Odds of seven to four and two to one were laid on him so freely that the book-makers got tired of "writing his name," and at last it was difficult to get an offer against him.

THE TOILETS OF THE COMPETITORS.

Soon after 3 o'clock Mr. Manning, the clerk who attends to the scales, had seen the jockeys weigh out with their proper weight, all carrying 122 pounds (there being no filly among the starters); a general move was made to the saddling paddock, where the animals received the last attention before the start. The favorite naturally came in for the largest amount of "gape seed," and it was with difficulty that a clear space could be kept around them. He was saddled at the far end of the paddock, under the trees, and looked the very picture of what a thoroughbred race-horse should be. Owing to the inability of Daley, who rode him at Newmarket, to reduce himself to the weight, the mount was given to George Fordham, the most celebrated of all English jockeys, though, strange to say, he has never succeeded in riding a Derby winner. In a quiet corner by the lower end of the plantation, Camel received the finishing polish. His chestnut coat shone like burnished brass, and the jockey's face wore such an air of confidence that one could easily imagine the horse had performed some wonderful feat at home. His half-brother and stable companion, Normanby, also looked very fit and well. The hope of the Irish division, Sarsfield, did not receive much attention, and the same remark will apply to Ely Appleton and Cymbal. Capt. Machell's horse looked very well, and so did Kingcraft, but the latter's seeming faint-hearted exhibition on the Rowley Mill caused a sad thinning in the ranks of his admirers. At length about 3:25 the horses, after cantering past the stand, walked over to the starting post and were ranged in line.

THE START.

After two or three attempts the flag fell to a good start, the lot being dispatched in a cluster. As they streamed away up the hill the sight was a magnificent one, the vast multitude being hushed into breathless silence as they watched the competitors with anxious eyes. Along the top of the hill the majority could see but little of the race, but as they came down the descent toward Tattenham Corner, and the colors of the favorite (Macgregor) were seen in the van, the excitement was intense. Rounding the turn in the straight, Mr. Merry's horse still held a prominent position, but before reaching the distance his "bolt was shot," and Fordham was observed to be whipping him desperately. A roar of exultation from the betting men soon proclaimed this fact, and, before going fifty yards further, Kingcraft, in the center of the course, shot out from the field like a streak of lightning, and cantered home, a very easy winner by four lengths, Palmerston beating the "outsider," Muster, for second place by a neck, while Macgregor could get no nearer than fourth. When the winner's number was hoisted the cheering was tremendous, and both horse and jockey came in for a perfect ovation. The race was run in 2:45. The value of the stakes is £4,100. Matthew Dawson, the trainer of the winner, was also warmly congratulated on having trained his second Derby winner. Directly the race was over, a drenching shower fell, but it soon cleared up, and the remainder of the day was beautiful. It is calculated there were over 300,000 people present on the Downs.

KINGCRAFT.

The winner of the Derby is a bright bay colt, standing rather under fifteen hands and three inches in hight, and is very handsome all over. It would be difficult to find fault with his contour, the only possible exception that could be taken being on the score of his being somewhat light of bone. He was bred by his present owner, Lord Falmouth, and made his debut as a two-year old in the Triennial Stakes at Ascot last June. The long odds of nine to two were laid on him, but he suffered defeat by a head from Mahonia. His next appearance was in the Chesterfield Stakes of Newmarket, which he won easily by two lengths, and beating a large field. He then scored six victories in succession, viz: the Ham stakes at Goodwood, beating Sunlight; the Convivial Stakes at York, beating La Calonne and Nobleman; the Buckingham Stakes at Newmarket, beating Normanby; the Triennial Produce Stakes at the same meeting, beating six others, and walked over for a Produce Stake at Newmarket, October 2. At the same meeting he was placed third for the Middle Park Plate, won by Frivolity, and occupied that position in the Criterion Stakes, won by Hester, to whom he was conceding seven pounds. His first appearance this year was in the Two Thousand Guineas, Stake where he finished fourth, and his second in the Derby Stakes. He is engaged in the Prince of Wales Stakes at Ascot, ninety-two subscribers; the St. Leger Stakes at Doncaster, 234 subscribers; the Doncaster Stakes at the same meeting, and several minor stakes at Newmarket. The jockey who rode him (French) has never before had the winning mount in the Derby, although he has been very near on two occasions. Those were in 1865, when he rode Christmas Carol, second to Gladiator, and in 1866 when Lord Lyon only defeated Savernake, whom he was riding, by a short head. Lord Falmouth has never before succeeded in gaining the "Blue Ribbon of the Turf," his best win previous to this being the Oaks, in 1868, with Queen Bertha.

RED CLOUD.

How the Big Indian Looks.

[Wash. Cor. (June 1) New York Herald.]

Red Cloud, the big chief of the Ogallalla Sioux, arrived here this morning, attended by the following retinue of chiefs and head men of his nation: Red Dog, Sitting Bear, Long Wolf, Brave Bear, Bearskin, Rocky Bear, Red Shirt, Black Hawk, Yellow Bear, Little Bear, Sword, Living Bear, Afraid, Red Fly, He Crow and One That Runs Through. The party are also accompanied by four squaws—White Cow Rattler, World Looker, Thunder Skin and Sun Gae Woman. The whole party numbers seventeen chiefs and warriors and four squaws. With them are three interpreters—James McCloskey, John Richards and Julius Eppley. This afternoon your correspondent visited the aristocratic redskins, and was shown into their apartments. Twelve of the chiefs and warriors, including Red Cloud, had congregated in one room. Two beds, a half dozen army cots and several chairs made up the entire inventory of the furniture. In different parts of the room, lying about in wild confusion, were buffalo robes, beautifully ornamented, bow cases and quivers, paint, pouches, leggings, moccasins, pistols and scalping knives—indeed, the trappings of a warrior complete, ready to mount his war pony and scour the plains after the accursed white intruder upon his hunting grounds. The savages were not in State costume. Some wore buffalo robes wrapped around their bodies; others had on woolen shirts and breech clouts; some wore leggings and blankets, while others were without leggings. All were in their bare feet. Physically, a finer set of men would be difficult to find. All were tall, full chested, and with features decidedly those of the American Indian.

When your correspondent entered the room the savages were lounging about in all sorts of attitudes; some sleeping and others smoking. Mr. McCloskey, the interpreter, was with them, to look after their wants. Red Cloud was seated in a chair by the window. He was looking out upon the streets and houses. His expression was that of one in a profound study. He sat like a statue, with a buffalo robe of rare quality and elaborately embellished with porcupine quills and beads, wrapped around his shoulders. The rest of his attire was very suggestive of warm weather. I made an effort to get into conversation with his savage eminence, through the assistance of the interpreter. The chief looked round and eyed me with an expression that would be anything but soothing to the nerves in his own dominions. The chief thought that the white man had a few of the comforts of life. He preferred the cars to riding in an ambulance. In this sort of conveyance he and his suite had traveled over 200 miles from Fort Fetterman south to Cheyenne. He liked the white man's way of traveling. When the party struck the more populous sections they were more surprised than ever, and, as Red Cloud remarked to-day, the white men is thicker than blades of grass. The chief was evidently in no humor to have his meditations thus broken in upon, and after listening for about two minutes got up and, gathering his buffalo robe about him, threw himself on a bed. Having spread himself upon his back and drawn his robe over his face he went off in a moment to dream, probably, of his forest home. Six or eight of the rest of the savages were seated around the room, on the cots or on the floor, generally preferring the latter. They were smoking in their usual custom, the head man lighting the pipe and taking a few whiffs and then passing it to the next, who, taking a few whiffs, passed it along, and so on until the pipe came back to the first, when the same ceremony was repeated. Brave Bear, who sat next to your correspondent, was a diabolical specimen, and had a face on him that displayed anything but the finer qualities of the human heart. Such a face might with safety be taken as a suggestion of diet on human flesh. While I was still in the room several more of the gentle savages joined their companions in the land of dreams. The savages to-day did not appear to advantage, as they were much fatigued from loss of sleep during their long journey. It is proposed to-morrow or next day to call upon Commissioner Parker and pay respects. The council has been fixed for Monday next.

MAKING STATUARY.

How Every Man May Become His Own Sculptor.

Some great sculptors, Michael Angelo among them, have occasionally, themselves, hewn their statues straight out of the block of marble, without going through the preliminary course of modeling in clay, and casting the plaster; but this is very rarely done, for in the first place the work would be too long for any artist who has a regard for his time, and, in the second, the hewing of the marble demands a special practical experience, which makes it an art apart. A sculptor would spoil a hundred blocks of marble before making so much as a statuette a foot high were he to trust himself only in the matter. Even Michael Angelo, when he tried to dispense with the "statuary" or "practitioner," succeeded in making only fragments of figures. Not being an adept in judging of the size of the block he needed, he was constantly finding that he had miscalculated, and that an arm, a leg or head must remain unfinished in consequence.

The "statuary," who is often an artist of great merit, and possessed of as much talent in his way as the sculptor in his, sets the plaster model on a platform, measures it, and places it side by side with a block of marble of the requisite hight and breadth. This done he applies to the model an instrument of mathematical precision, by which he obtains the detailed measures of every part and angle of the statue. He then returns to the marble and roughly sketches on the outside of it, by means of points, a sort of outline of the figure or group. Upon each of the spots where he has marked a point with his pencil, a workman bores a hole with an awl, taking care, however, not to bore a fraction of an inch deeper than he is told. When the statuary has inspected all the sides of the block, and when the holes have all been bored according to his directions, the marble looks as though it had been riddled by bullets.

A second workman now appears with a chisel and hammer to hew away the fragments of marble between the different holes, and along the pencil lines drawn as guide marks. This work is more or less easy, according as the attitude of the statue is simple or fanciful. If the figure be one of a modern personage standing placidly with his arms by his side, attired in the clothes of our day, and with nothing eccentric in the postures of his legs, the task offers no difficulties, and may be intrusted to a very ordinary workman; but if the subject be a group or a figure in an attitude—for instance like that of Ajax defying the lightning—the chisel cannot be intrusted to any but a practiced hand, and every blow of the hammer must be struck with the greatest caution. The appearance presented by the marble when the preparatory hewing has ended is that of some person or persons thickly wrapped up in a shroud. The outlines of head and body can be vaguely detected under the white covering, but nothing more; and it is not until the statuary himself has set to work with his finer chisel and more delicate hand that a tangible form begins to emerge from the hard mass. First the head, then the shoulders and trunk, then the legs, and then the arms and hands appear. The arms and hands, if outstretched, are reserved to the last; if detached first from the block, the oscillations caused by the chisel in hewing the other parts of the marble might shake and crack them. This is a very necessary precaution, and it is even usual to keep the arms, the fingers, and other projecting parts of the marble statues continually supported by props of wood, until the moment when the work is set upon its pedestal and uncovered.

When the statue is handed over again to the sculptor, that he may give the final touches to it, there sometimes remains scarcely anything for him to do. This is the case when the "statuary" is himself a first-rate artist, and can trust himself to imitate to a nicety the slightest detail of form and expression in the plaster model. But such examples are rare—less because of the incapacities of statuaries, than by reason of the natural desire which every artist has to terminate in person the work he has conceived and begun. The statue is usually returned to the sculptor in a half-finished state, the fine touches, which will constitute the special beauty of the work, yet remaining to be done. The most delicate of tools are then employed; slender chisels with the finest points; toy hammers, with scarcely a weight to them; little graters, that fit on, something like thimbles, to the top of the fore-finger. And to polish the marble and smooth it, tripoli, lead, chamois leather, sandpaper, sponges steeped in oil, and the palm of the hands are used. When the work represents a naked figure, the amount of care needed for the correct modeling of the limbs and muscles is inconceivable. Works like the "Laocoon," the "Dying Gladiator," the "Venus of Medici," the "Apollo Belvidere," must have cost the makers more trouble and anxiety than any sum of money could repay. And it is common generosity on the part of the critic, even when he pauses before what he considers a faulty statue, to be very lenient in judging of it.

☞ A curious stone, believed to be Druidical, has just been discovered in a field near Dingle, England. It is eight feet long, four feet broad, and about two feet in thickness. In the middle of it is a hole, fourteen inches square, and as many inches deep, which is neatly cut with a chisel, and the lower end of it coming to a point, or tapering from top to bottom. Such stones are believed to have been used in ancient times to consecrate marriages and other contracts by the joining of hands through the hole in the stone.

☞ The United States Senate has 73 members. A quorum is 38, and a majority of a quorum, or 20, are constitutionally competent to pass a bill. The House has 229 members; quorum, 115; members constitutionally competent to pass a bill, 58. But the Senate has 38 surreptitious members and the House 59, so that it is entirely possible for a law of the United States to be made without the concurrence of one single Senator or Representative having a lawful constituency at his back.—[N. Y. World.

A LISBON TRAGEDY.

The Daughter of a Noble Family of Rio Janeiro Murdered by Her Injured Husband, Who was a Distinguished Writer.

[From the Diario do Noticias, of Lisbon.]

Don Jose Cardoso Vieira de Castro, ex-deputy, orator and distinguished writer, presented himself last week to the Commissary-General of Police, and informed him that he had just killed his young wife, Claudina, who had dishonored him. He then surrendered himself to justice.

The Commissary-General asked the murderer to accompany him to the house of the murdered wife, in the Rua da Flores. They went, accompanied by a justice of the peace and a doctor, to view the corpse. In the chamber of death a young woman of twenty-one, beautiful still in spite of her pallor, lay stretched on a bed saturated with blood.

Daughter of a noble family of Rio Janeiro, she married three years ago Don Vieira de Castro. For a long while Mr. de Castro was a model of attention and tenderness to his young wife, whom he adored. They traveled over America and visited the capitals of Europe. On arriving at Lisbon they were invited to the most brilliant *salons*. Balls, concerts and theaters beguiled their leisure hours, and they charmed the select society where theirs was sought. At one fell stroke all this happiness had vanished, and the young woman, so admired yesterday, was to-day nothing but a rigid corpse.

What had happened to change in one moment so splendid a life into so cruel a death? Alas! a fatal mystery!

One day Don Vieira de Castro enters noiselessly and unheard into his wife's chamber. He wants to surprise her by a kiss. He steps forward. She is writing—of course to him. He casts his eyes over the imprudent woman's shoulder. Horror! Her passionate and burning words are addressed to a lover.

The blood rushes to his face, he thinks of stabbing her, but has the courage to restrain himself, and disappeared unheard, as he had come, but meditating a treacherous punishment. At first he thinks that poisoning her with chloroform in her sleep would be complete vengeance. But reconsidering, "No," he says, "she must die by my hand, and she must know why I kill her."

At nightfall, with his heart full of hatred, his eyes glowing, and with the name of his rival on his lips, he rushes on her, seizes her by the hair of the head, and drags her into the middle of the room.

"Madam," he says, "you are about to die." The unfortunate woman tries to defend herself. With strength doubled by rage, he seizes her in his arms, drowns her face in chloroform, and when she endeavors to cry for help he clutches her by the throat, and releases his hold only when, without having uttered a single cry, she falls lifeless at his feet.

He remains in the room in presence of the livid corpse until daylight. He rushes then, after double-locking his apartment, to the house of the man who had dishonored him; it was his dearest friend. With his heart overflowing with a just hatred, Don Castro does not hesitate. He carries a loaded revolver under his cloak, and knocks at the door of his rival's house. They tell him he is out. He waits. His friend, Mr. Garrett, is one of the most distinguished men in Lisbon, nephew of the celebrated Garrett, the leader of the literary revival of Portugal.

Tired of waiting, M. de Castro goes to find two of his intimate friends, to whom he relates the terrible event.

He confides to them to arrange with Mr. Garrett the conditions of a meeting to take place that same day, with any weapon whatever, but without truce or mercy; in fact, the conditions of a mortal combat.

The latter refused to fight, saying he could not fight a friend whom he had so fearfully outraged. But he handed them a letter, stating that he should leave for Madrid that same evening; that on his way to the railroad he would pass through such and such streets, and that he should expose himself to the fire of his enemy without returning it, too happy to lay down his life in expiation of his offense. But M. de Castro will not commit a murder, and delivers himself into the hands of the Commissary General, to whom he relates the facts. He was arrested and lodged in jail, where he awaits the decision of the judge.

Mr. Garrett has gone to France, and intends, they say, to retire to a Trappist monastery.

Madame de Castro was buried on the 18th of May.

WESTON'S LAST WALK.

Fifty Miles in Ten Hours—Off for Europe.

[From the New York Standard, June 3.]

Mr. Weston, who delights to call himself the "walkist," walks backwards, sideways, and straight ahead. He looks in earnest, and appears to walk in earnest, and whips his pedal extremities in the sublimity of earnestness.

He commenced at precisely 12 o'clock Thursday noon. The attendance was quite small, but crowds gathered toward evening, and at 7 o'clock the rink was filled with a large and, to all appearances, highly respectable audience. Among the distinguished men who looked on with apparent interest were John Cochrane, Albert Cardoza, Thomas W. Knox, Samuel Sinclair, and Putnam Field. Weston was dressed in purple velvet pants, almost tight, white stockings, ordinary laced gaiters, and a spotted linen shirt. He looked haggard, almost to emaciation, though bright as a dollar, and evidently nerved up to the task by an ambition which is as unusual as it is unconquerable. Weston's beautiful wife and curly-headed little girl were again present.

On the last round of the 47th mile, Weston, finding himself twenty full minutes ahead of time, concluded to put on airs, and come the

YOUNG GENTLEMAN

with a dandified gait, which he did to perfection, amid the cheers and applause of the vast throng.

Charles Keeler, the fine-looking, gentlemanly judge, at the expiration of the 49th mile, informed the audience that Mr. Weston would walk the last half of the 50th mile backwards. His physician, trainer, and colored man were again on hand, and went through their public gymnastics with quite as much zeal as on the former occasion. At 9 o'clock 58 minutes 55 seconds Weston completed his 50th mile. Then

THE EDITOR OF THE SUN

informed the crowd of the result, also that Weston would make a few remarks at the close of his backward walk, which the champion pedestrian called

GREELEY'S WALK.

Weston completed the venerable Tribune philosopher's measurement in 10 hours, 1 minute and 30 seconds; Smith's, City Surveyor's in 9 hours, 58 minutes and 55 seconds, having 13 minutes and 30 seconds to spare on Greeley's measurement, and on Smith's 15 minutes and 5 seconds. A cable dispatch was immediately sent to the editor of the Tribune announcing the gratifying result. He then walked four times around the circle backward. First time, 2 minutes and 47 seconds; second time, 2 minutes and 40 seconds; third time, 2 minutes and 33 seconds; fourth time, 2 minutes and 37 seconds; total, 10 minutes and 37 seconds.

In this kind of performance Weston looked quite as fresh as when he entered the field, and, having plenty of time, he allowed grace to govern his motions, instead of speed, and quite captivated his audience with the new features here developed.

The judges were Conrad Stegman, Charles H. Winans, B. Newwitter, William S. Waterman, Frederick Keeler, James P. Bensel, appointed by E. S. Dickinson, Superintendent of the Third-avenue railroad.

WESTON AS TALKER.

On finishing his feat of walking fifty miles, Mr. Weston ascended the platform and said that this accomplishment he deemed a pleasure and a duty, and didn't feel a bit tired. It is the last time that he will ever walk here in public again. He gave credit to the managers of the rink and numerous others, whose efforts were the means of his success. He said that he would go to Europe on the first of July, and that he found he had numerous friends still.

He will walk 400 miles in France in five consecutive days, eighty miles a day. He will enter in competition with their principal walkers. No money, said he, could purchase his principles or his honor. Having no more words wherewith to express his appreciation of his numerous friends, Mr. Weston retired.

☞ There are one hundred and fifty-six *Turn Vereine* or associations of Turners in the United States, with 9,920 members. Of these only 4,500 are actively engaged in gymnastic exercises, whilst the others merely belong to the society as passive members, who represent the other elements connected with turning, such as sociability, patriotism, and elevation of scientific culture within the society. The Germans habitually count six millions as the minimum number of their countrymen in the United States. This would give one Turner to every six hundred Germans. But, inasmuch as the most numerous *Turn Vereine* are in the cities, the proportion is about one Turner to seventy or eighty inhabitants of German extraction in the cities, which is a remarkably high rate in favor of these societies.

☞ The Barnstable (Massachusetts) Patriot tells a bird story, which it declares to be true, thus: "Captain D. W. Percival, of this village, of the bark Sicilian, procured in Messina, last winter, a wild goldfinch, which he caged on board the ship. A few weeks ago the bird escaped when they were off the Cape of Delaware, on the passage from Philadelphia to Boston, and lighted on the spars of the Five-fathom Light-ship. The Sicilian, during the succeeding thirty-six hours, made about 130 miles, bringing her off Long Island. There, surrounded by some thirty vessels, sailing on different courses, a shore bird was seen in the distance. It rapidly approached the ship, lit upon her spars, and finally entered the cage, its home, it proving to be the lost gold finch."

☞ This man Whittemore sold his appointments to the Military and Naval Academies; in other words, received bribes. He admitted the facts. He has not been punished by expulsion, because he resigned. His re-election can have no other effect than to restore him to the position he occupied at the moment he resigned. The moment he becomes a member again that moment the jurisdiction of the House for his previous conduct re-attaches, and the House can resume his case at the exact point at which it was suspended by his resignation. The House has the power to expel him, and, having that power, the House will be derelict of its duty if it does not exercise it promptly.—[Chicago Tribune.

A STORY FROM KANSAS.

Horrible Treatment of a Wife by a Man of Education—A Mob Hang Him.

We learn the particulars of a savage and brutal affair which occurred at Medoc, a small town in Jasper county, Missouri, from a correspondent of the Kansas City Journal. The man's name who perpetrated the crime is A. D. Taylor. He was taken from the custody of the constable by the citizens of Medoc and hung, about ten o'clock on the evening of the 29th of May. The following are the facts as stated by this correspondent:

"For some months past Taylor has been almost daily in the habit of whipping and otherwise abusing his wife, who is said to be a most estimable lady. His abuse of his wife has been growing more and more aggravated and severe, until Friday night last, when, it seems, he turned a fiend, and began to abuse her in a most brutal and outrageous manner—first, by kicking and cuffing; then he struck her to the floor and stamped her with his heels.

"After punishing her in this way until he was tired, he took a butcher knife and cut her hair short. Still growing more and more devilish, he broke a grid-iron to shivers over her head. Then, with a k[illegible] he began to torture her by hacking her [illegible] the face and on the breast until he had literally cut her breast and face into slices, and to make the torture more severe, stabbed her in different parts of the body with an old pair of scissors.

"He seemed to want to kill her by degrees. During all this time he kept up his kicking, cuffing and stamping, and by the time his fury had abated he had inflicted such horrible wounds that life was almost extinct.

"Several of the citizens hearing the cries of the woman were attracted to the place. On finding that they had discovered what he had been doing, and fearing that they would take measures to punish him, he fled to the woods near by, where he kept himself concealed until Sunday morning, when he called at Mr. Robert Wallace's [illegible] for some breakfast. Mr. Wallace, having heard what had occurred on Friday night, and knowing that there was a writ in the hands of the constable for his arrest, took it upon himself to arrest him, took him to town, and delivered him into the hands of the constable.

"The citizens, in the meantime, hearing of the outrage, and the critical condition of his wife, became more and more enraged, and by evening began to show signs of violence.

"Several citizens were summoned to assist to guard him from violence. About half-past nine the constable decided to move the prisoner to Justice Anderson's house, some two miles distant, for safe keeping, and for trial on the morrow.

"After having gone about a mile with the prisoner, a posse of about thirty armed men came up, took Taylor and hanged him to a tree, where he remained until this forenoon. He was then taken down and brought to town. When I saw his body it was lying in his own office.

"His wife, all cut and bruised from head to foot, was still alive on Monday. It is probable that she will not recover.

"A. D. Taylor was a man of education, was by profession a physician, and is said to have been a very successful practitioner. He was about forty years of age. A few years since he quit his profession and went to preaching, in which capacity he was very successful, being a fine speaker. During his ministerial labors he was connected with the Christian Church.

"When the war broke out he received an appointment as surgeon in the Union army, which position he held until the war closed. Since that time he has been practicing his profession.

"On inquiring what could have induced him to abuse his wife in such a horrible manner, I was told that there was nothing the matter but his own vicious nature."

JOHN IN AMERICA.

The Chinese Companies of San Francisco Discourage Further Immigration.

[From the San Francisco Bulletin.]

The Chinese Six Companies, of this city, is a combination which possesses considerable authority here and in China. Shortly after the arrival of the last steamer from that country, the leading men of the association here, seeing about 1,300 of their countrymen landed, called a meeting at which a circular was prepared setting forth the reasons why Chinamen and Chinawomen should cease emigrating to this country. Copies of this circular will be posted in all the principal towns and cities of the empire, for the information of all classes.

It is a long document, but the substance of it is that California and the adjoining States are not what they formerly were so far as the facilities for making money are concerned; that very few Chinamen can obtain more than a bare subsistence, and that only the merchants are able to accumulate riches. The opinion prevails generally in China that the placer mines of this State afford a good field for the labors of the immigrant. The circular states that these mines do not pay any longer, as a general thing, and that if Chinese miners chance to make money in them there is great danger that they will be robbed of their earnings and driven out of their mines by thieves and robbers. They say their people are not respected, but are put down to the level of cattle and horses; they are in constant danger of violence and suffer ill usage in every part of the State. They say of the threats of riot and bloodshed, that they consider most of them as idle talk, but would not do anything to provoke an attempt to execute them. The condition of the people is described; that thousands of them are without work, can get none, and are destitute of the necessaries of life; that the merchants have extended temporary relief to some, but that all cannot be aided. For these and other reasons they deprecate the policy of sending any more Chinamen here. Of the female immigrants they say that the women who have come here have brought infinite disgrace, not only on themselves, but on the most respectable Chinese here. They also are advised to stay at home. The chief men of the Six Companies think the issuance of the circular will tend to retard very much the further influx of their countrymen into America; and it certainly does not afford a very attractive picture of their present condition and prospects.

The Truth About B. Frank Whittemore and the School Ma'ams.

[Washington Correspondence Baltimore Gazette.]

A Southern correspondent of the New York Tribune, who says "he has listened to nothing from the lips of rebels or Democrats," but got his estimate of B. F. Whittemore (who has just been re-elected to Congress from the First district of South Carolina) "only from true, earnest Republicans, who have had to work beside the man in one capacity or another, in legislation and electioneering, and have come to know him by degrees," tells this, among other things, of the cadetship peddler: "Why, sir," said one gentleman to me, "when two lady school-teachers came to Darlington, and the hotel refused to take them in, this man took them down to the house of one of the best citizens and got him to keep them over night—a man with the real Southern idea of hospitality—and then the Representative in Congress collected seventy-five cents apiece from them for their lodging and put it in his own pocket. They went to the same house for shelter again a few weeks after, and offered their host in the morning the same sum they had paid before, and he resented it as an insult, and so the whole contemptible swindle came out."

This story is incorrect in many particulars. The incident occurred not at Darlington, but at Florence. The "lady school teachers" proposed to go to the hotel for dinner. Brother Whittemore said, "No, let us go to Brother ——'s." Brother —— is a colored preacher and politician, and Brother Whittemore has been in the habit of stopping with him when in Florence, to save hotel bills. The party dined with Brother ——, and Brother Whittemore collected one dollar apiece from the two "lady school teachers" who were traveling under his care, and put the money in his pocket. The affair came to light in the manner related above.

Roumania.

Roumania, the country in which has just occurred a frightful massacre of Jews, arose, in 1859, out of a union of the two principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia. The Turkish Government made the most strenuous efforts to arrest the union, but the Roumanians succeeded in obtaining their recognition by all the great powers of Europe, and Turkey had to yield. Though the country, since the year of its birth, has been a prey to incessant dissensions, the union has been consolidated, and the Turkish Government had to recognize the election, in 1866, of the Prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen as the sovereign of the principality, with the hereditary right of the house to the succession. Thus Roumania is now virtually an independent European State, bound to Turkey by the sole obligation to pay an annual tribute. For several years this young State has gained an unenviable notoriety by a frantic fanaticism, displayed by nearly the whole population, against the Jewish population, which numbers 130,000 souls, and constitutes the most industrious, and therefore the wealthiest, portion of the population. Serious outbreaks of this popular fury occurred in 1868, and again in 1869. So outrageous and unprovoked were these outbreaks, that nearly all the great powers of Europe deemed it a duty to remonstrate with the Roumanian government.

☞ The Secretary of the Treasury announces that during the month of May he has reduced the public debt by something more than $14,000,000. This is agreeable intelligence; but when we reflect that this money has been wrung from the people by enormous taxation, weighing upon them in the midst of universal depression of business; when we remember that manufactories are stagnant and agriculture unproductive; that the wages of labor are declining, and that very few business men are paying expenses, our pride over the reduction of the public debt is much diminished. No doubt, if a system of universal confiscation were introduced, the public debt might all be paid off before next New Year's day; and the present burdensome taxes are nothing but confiscation somewhat ameliorated and disguised.—[New York Sun.

☞ One of the feasts given to the Duke of Edinburgh, in India, was greatly enlivened by the blunder of a native waiter, who poured a dish of peas into the ear-trumpet of an old lady, held out to him to get a reply to her question.

GAS SUPERSEDED.

The New Light and its Advantages Over Common Gas.

[From the New York Herald.]

It seems quite likely that within a very short period of time this city will be illuminated by means of the oxyhydric light instead of the miserable gas which nightly throws it into shadows that only make darkness visible. Efforts have been made during the last year or so to have the new light introduced, but somehow or another obstacles have been thrown in the way of every movement made for that purpose. Of late, however, particularly since the intelligence that the oxyhydric light has been used with such eminent success in Paris, some of our foremost capitalists have taken the matter in hand, and in a short time, it is to be hoped, the city of New York will enjoy the luxury of a gas which, at the same time that it gives a better light than the ordinary gas, purifies instead of poisons the atmosphere. The oxyhydric light is now used in the great boulevards of Paris and in many of the great European cities. The company which is now manufacturing the article, and whose temporary works have been erected in Forty-first street, near Tenth avenue, will soon apply to the Common Council of this city for permission to lay pipes for the general supply of the gas. The old gas monopolies will doubtless make a hard fight against the introduction of the new idea, but it is believed that the Common Council will for once look to the welfare of the city and the health of its citizens, and not allow themselves to be overawed by the heavy weights of the present gas system. The new gas gives a bright, clear light, has no smoke, and instead of heating the atmosphere actually cools it. The company now supply immense quantities of it for medical purposes, and this of itself, as Professor Doremus says, should commend it to general usage instead of the present noxious article. The oxyhydric gas can be let out of the pipes at full force at night, and there is no danger of suffocation from it, for it only goes to purify the air. This fact is of immense value to our "country cousins" who come to town and have a habit of blowing out the gas. Many graves have gone to their kingdom come in this way; but if nothing but pure oxygen comes through the pipes it is evident that nothing dangerous could ensue from its escape. The healthful effect of the new gas is so well understood by the medical fraternity that the company already supply over 5,000 cubic feet a day for their use alone.

The cost of the oxyhydric light and the advantages that would result from its adoption may be briefly summed up. The light is obtained by burning oxygen gas and surcarburetted hydrogen. It is as cheap as was that attained by the use of the zircon or magnesia pencils, which has already been demonstrated at the Paris Hotel de Ville, at the Tuilleries, the Theater de la Gaiete, &c. The so-called Batwing burner type adopted by the city of Paris consumes 140 litres an hour under a pressure of 0 m. 00.25 millimetres, and yields the same intensity of light as the Argand burner, consuming 180 litres, which is replaced with great advantage at one-half the cost by an oxyhydric burner giving a perfect white light, more agreeable to the eye than that of the ordinary gas and of far greater steadiness, although it is deprived of a glass chimney. Experiments have proved that whatever may be the carburetters used and the nature or quality of the carbon, the absorption varies at an average of forty grammes per cubic meter of hydrogen, the price of the latter being thus increased from thirty centimes to thirty-five centimes per cubic meter. The Batwing burner, consuming 140 liters per hour, costs, at thirty centimes the cubic meter, four centimes 20-100. The same intensity of light obtained by an oxyhydric burner (one-half bougie) consumes sixteen liters oxygen at seventy and one-twelfth centimes per meter; twenty eight litres surcarburetted hydrogen at thirty-five centimes per meter, no centimes, ninety-eight hundredths. The cost of the oxyhydric light is, therefore, only two centimes ten-hundredths per hour. The second type (oxyhydric bougie) consumes thirty-two litres oxygen. Sixty liters surcarburetted hydrogen giving twice the intensity of light of a Batwing burner, consuming 140 liters—the cost being the same—costs only four centimes twenty-hundredths per hour. As may be seen, the demibougie—an oxyhydric bougie—settles the question of economy. The first type gives at half the cost the same intensity of light produced by common gas, and the second type doubles the light at the same cost. The other type of the same system, able to give as strong a light as that produced by twelve Batwing burners, and stronger if desired, gives the same intensity of light as the common gas. With the new system of burners the pencil and the glass chimney are done away with, the leaks are nearly annihilated in consequence of the low pressure at which the two gases are burned; the lighting and extinguishing are as simple as with the ordinary gas. As far as the heat generated by the oxyhydric gas in proportion to the lighting power obtained is concerned it is a great deal lower than that generated by ordinary gas. The estimates of the cost of the new gas are: Oxygen gas, seventy centimes per meter; per 1,000 cubic feet, three dollars, gold; carburetted hydrogen, 0.35 2-10 centimes per meter; per 1,000 cubic feet, $1 85, gold. One cubic meter is equal to 35.316 cubic feet. The Paris street gas costs thirty centimes per meter, or per 1,000 cubic feet, $1 58, gold. Common gas in New York costs $3 50 per 1,000 cubic feet, or double the Paris price. The same difference in prices would be made manifest in this city by the introduction of the new gas. The present burners, consuming 140 liters, or five feet per hour, can be replaced by oxyhydric burners consuming but sixteen liters, or two-thirds of a foot, of oxygen—twenty-eight liters, or one foot, of surcarburetted hydrogen, giving the same light at half the price, or double the light for the same price, and at one-fifth the heat generated by common gas.

The Oxyhydric Gas Company of Paris obtained a charter from the proper authorities on the 25th of March last, authorizing it to lay pipes in the very center of the city, a length of one kilometer. The locality illuminated by the new gas comprises two theaters—the Vaudeville and the Grand Opera—the Grand Hotel, the boulevard Montmartre, des Italiens, and des Capucines.

DASHED TO DEATH.

Eighteen Indians Carried Over the Falls of the Yellowstone.

A correspondent of the Helena (Montana) Herald thus describes a thrilling scene on the Yellowstone river:

After nearly three hours' sharp riding we came upon the band, and in such a manner as to cause us some surprise, about midway in the stream, where could be seen a hastily constructed raft, composed of drift wood joined together by thongs made of buckskin and buffalo robes. Upon this strange craft were seen in the center thirteen braves, while five squaws were essaying to paddle the unwieldy craft to the opposite shore, with pieces of bark as substitutes for paddles. Our pack-horses were in the river, as also were the Indian ponies. Four of the latter reached the opposite shore.

This strange sight bursting upon our view rendered us, for the time being, incapable of action. At a glance we could see that they were gradually going down stream, despite the efforts of the squaws, and although our senses for the moment forsook us, the sharp crack of a rifle and the yell of a "Sheep-eater," told that the equanimity of our Crow guide was well preserved. At this juncture Pierre Bernard shouted out, "For God's sake, boys, don't murder them; they are bound to go over the falls." We looked, and a sight met our gaze which was fearfully impressive.

The raft having been caught in an eddy, not a vestige of it was to be seen, it having sunk several inches below the surface, and the Indians seemed to be like so many weird spirits floating on the rushing waters. One of the Indians rose, and bending his bow shot our Crow through the arm. The shot was returned, and again a yell of pain was heard proceeding from a "Sheep-eater." Bernard then told the Crow, in his own dialect, to stop firing, but he paid no attention to the command. Again he raised his rifle, but a lariat skillfully thrown by Pierre held him fast. The scene now presented was one which those who witnessed will not forget to their dying day.

The mid-channel in which they were now swiftly gliding down seemed to be clear of obstructions, while on either side jagged rocks peered out from the foaming water. When about fifty yards below where we were standing, an old Indian arose and stood erect in the center of a circle of braves. He spoke a few words, turned his face towards the sun, and seemingly bade it farewell; then wrapping his robe around him, he sat down. The squaws immediately flung their pieces of bark into the river, threw themselves on the submerged raft, and commenced pulling out their long tresses, in the meantime screaming and howling more like demons than human beings.

Indians seated in the circle shook hands, and then commenced wailing their always mournful death-song. Nearer, nearer they approached the fearful abyss; still not a movement was perceptible on the part of the braves. They sat as immovable as statues, and did not quake with fear at the near approach of the King of Terrors. As they shot swiftly down the stream, our party instinctively raised our hats while looking at them, and I doubt if there was one, except the Crow, who did not show signs of visible emotion.

How singular, was it not? Before us were our enemies, who but a short time ago we would have gladly killed in a fight, but now whose near approach to death touches our very hearts with mingled feelings of tenderness, sorrow and pity. A few moments, and wonderful to state, the raft, without losing a single piece, goes intact, with its freight of life, over the awful brink and into the mouth of death.

We turn from the spot with indescribable feelings. As we take our last look at the treacherous stream, where eighteen mortals passed from life to death, we discern hovering over the fatal precipice two large eagles, whose screams resound above the noise of the waters. The roar of the cataract and the eagles' screams—what a fit requiem for these departed red children!

☞ The Chicago Times on Mr. Greeley: "To be neglected by the political party which he has built up; to be overcome by the energetic conceit of his oldest and worst enemy; to be abused by the men whom he has reared newspaporially; to be ridiculed on all sides and buffeted about in his old age, after all he has done for radicalism and its principal exponents—this is the sad fate of the veteran philosopher of the Tribune, and this the baseness of Radical ingratitude. In view of the culmination and of Mr. Greeley's special efforts in behalf of the negro, how timely are Shakspeare's words:

'Then burst his mighty heart;
And, in his mantle muffling up his face,
Even at the base of Pompey's statue,
Which all the while ran blood, great Greeley fell.'"

☞ A San Francisco merchant, who had an unsalable article consigned to him from the East, got his personal friends together, assigned each a street, and instructed them to call at every store and inquire for this particular article. Then he advertised the goods, and the retail dealers, surprised at the unusual call which had been made for them, took them all off his hands at a high price.

NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.

Figures from the Comptroller of Currency.

[Washington (7th) Special to St. Louis Democrat.]

Some very interesting figures have been prepared at the office of the Comptroller of Currency, showing various things relative to the present condition of our national bank circulation. The following table shows how the twenty-five millions provided for in Mr. Garfield's pending bill would be distributed on the basis of population as under existing laws: Virginia would get $1,848,-782; West Virginia, $579,628; Illinois, $2,086,130; Michigan, $904,488; Wisconsin, $1,068,378; Iowa, $758,262; Kansas, $111,195; Missouri, $1,618,692; Kentucky, $1,806,000; Tennessee, $1,507,759; Louisiana, $1,819,982; Mississippi, $905,580; Nebraska, $31,218; Georgia, $1,630,326; North Carolina, $1,397,998; South Carolina, $1,301,352; Alabama, $1,277,100; Oregon, $[illegible]; Texas, $681,292; Arkansas, $468,528; Utah, $40,764; California, $516,516; Florida, $166,033; Dakota, $4,644; New Mexico, $83,593; Washington Territory, $14,180; Delaware, $80,441; Ohio, $2,349,357; Indiana, $351,153—total, $25,000,-000.

The Comptroller goes into a long examination of this bill and our laws, making an estimate of the tax and interest acts of the Government with the banks, and concludes by saying that under this proposed measure the Government would pay $4,750,000 interest in gold annually on the former, and a half per cent. on bonds required to secure the proposed $95,000,000 of circulation, and the receipts from taxes on circulation would be reduced $1,500,000 in currency annually, when 4½ per cent. bonds should be deposited to secure the existing $300,000,000 of circulation; at the same time there would be saved by the exchange of gold-bearing bonds $3,262,021 in gold annually in the difference of interest which would be paid; and by the proposed retirement of the three per cent. temporary loan certificates $31,365,000 currency now paid thereon would also be saved annually; and the receipts of the Government from taxes on circulation, capital, deposits and net earnings, would be increased $1,608,833 in currency annually—making altogether an annual net gain to the Government of $1,055,-358.

He further shows that, in 1861, there were 1,606 State banks, with a capital of $430,703,-913, and a total circulation of $202,175,167; while, on the 1st of last October, there were 1,620 National banks, with a capital of $432,-163,611, and a circulation of $299,789,895. He finally shows that, under a provision cutting down Eastern banks, so as to get $25,-000,000 for redistribution, Massachusetts would lose $111,820,400, New York $9,140,-955, Rhode Island $3,597,974, Connecticut $2,269,026, and Maryland $110,000.

A Fish Story from Scotland.

A Mr. Haggart recently c[illegible] one pound salmon, of which [illegible] gives the following account [illegible] lbs.) was killed upon Stan[illegible] Tay with one of Roderick [illegible] keld) celebrated golden ph[illegible] When I hooked the fish I [illegible] heavy one, but had no idea [illegible] he proved to be. He w[illegible] hooked with a heavy dead pull [illegible] taking about 100 yards of line, always [illegible] ing in deep water. Then he s[illegible] stopped for about five minutes to consider [illegible] next move. I held a good strain upon [illegible] I knew I could depend upon Anderson's tackle, and, moreover, there was dangerous rocky-broken water below me. I knew if [illegible] went down I should have little chance [illegible] landing him, but by good fortune he began to move up. I can't say it was a run. He [illegible] I got about 50 yards of line reeled up, and got him about the center of the [illegible] thought I would try and land with the boat, and did land. I was on the bank about five minutes when away he went again with a strong steady pull into the middle of the river, inclining down stream. I was into the boat in double-quick time, and after him. If he got into the rapids the game was up with me, and I should lose him. I held very hard upon him to try and make him come up, and I had the pleasure of seeing him turn and slowly make head up stream. Not what any angler would call a run or rush, so common with a fish from 16 lbs. to 24 lbs., for he never made, from the beginning to his last turn, a smart run or impetuous rush; it was a heavy, steady pull when he went away from me. I now got him upon safe ground, and landed again; he was inclined to come out of the deep water now, so I held pretty hard upon him. All this time I never saw him. I now got him about thirty yards off. I told Dan to be ready with the gaff; so he slowly came nearer, but I could not get a sight of him. Dan, however, got a glimpse of him; he said he looked like a very large fish. I had not yet seen him. He made some sharp runs again, and I could see he was getting done up now, so I kept a good strain upon him. Slowly he comes; Dan is ready, gaff in hand. He now got a sight of him. "A monster!" he exclaims; "be very cautious with him." The next moment Dan had the gaff in him, and he was landed. I was quite astonished at his size. He measured four feet nine inches long, across the tail sixteen inches; a male fish; sixty-one pounds when weighed; from beginning to end about an hour's tough work.

Death of Waldeck.

[Berlin cor. N. Y. Tribune.]

The death of the distinguished liberal statesman, Franz Leo Waldeck, which took place Thursday morning, May 12th, has produced a profound impression not only in this city, where his eminent ability and personal worth were recognized even by his political opponents, but throughout the ranks of the whole progressive and republican party in Germany. Among the advocates of popular government in Prussia, he had long held the foremost position; his zeal, his sincerity, his discretion, and his constancy entitled him to that honorable distinction; while the purity and integrity of his private character were so conspicuous as to soften the bitterness of conservative prejudice, and to gain him a host of friends in circles which had the least possible sympathy with his opinions, as well as among believers in political freedom who trusted him as the expounder of their creed and the champion of their cause. His funeral, which was celebrated yesterday with appropriate and touching ceremonies, drew together an immense concourse of people. It is seldom, indeed, that such honors are paid to the memory of those who have occupied even the most prominent stations in public life. The spectacle had nothing of the character of an empty pageant; there was no imposing display of pompous grief; but the mortal remains of him who had gone were laid in the earth by a large class of the population, the stillness and earnestness of whose bearing was the fit expression of the depth of their sorrow. More than twenty thousand persons, it is estimated, took part in the solemnities. It took at least two hours for the funeral procession to move from the house of the deceased to the grave. A crowd of perhaps 200,000 filled the streets in the vicinity. Not even the funeral of Humboldt, eleven years ago, called forth such universal demonstrations of respect and grief. A brief but impressive discourse, describing the public services of Waldeck and presenting a heartfelt tribute to his memory, was pronounced in the churchyard by Dr. Lowe, whom many of your German readers will recall to mind as an enthusiastic advocate of liberal politics for several years in New York, and now a leader of the movement party in the Prussian Legislature.

Old Virginia Epitaphs.

[Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

Landing at Fortress Monroe, I ran up to Hampton and old Yorktown, and looked in a melancholy but otherwise listless way for sounding inscriptions on some old tombs. Here was one which stood at Yorktown:

§ Major William Gooch of this Parish, (dyed Oc-tob. 29, 1655.

Within this tomb there doth interred lie,
No shape but substance, true nobility;
Its self, though young, in years, but twenty-nine,
Yet graced with virtues morall and divine;
The church from him did good participate,
In counsell rare fit to ordain a state.

Here was one, showing much of title and position, found at Hampton town:

This stone was given by His Excellency Francis Nicholson, Esq., Lieutenant and Governor General of Virginia, in memory of Peter Heyman, Esq., grandson of Sir Peter Heyman, of Summerfield, in ye County of Kent. He was Collector of ye Customs in ye lower district of James River, and went voluntarily on board ye King's Ship Shoreham, in pursuit of a pyrate who greatly infested this coast—after he had behaved himself 7 hours with undaunted courage, was killed with a small shot, ye 29 day of April, 1700. In the engagement he stood next to the Governor upon the quarter deck, and was here honorably interred by his order.

The Governor was bound to be [illegible] in the tombstone.

A Nevada Election.

[From the White Pine News.]

Some amusing stories are told of the conduct of certain parties in the vicinity of the [illegible] ward polls, on Saturday, while shooting were the order. Bob Moody was standing at McBrien's corner (in easy range) when the first draft was made on weapons, and wishing to witness the expected shooting, and not wishing to be in the way of a stray bullet, jumped behind the sheeting inclosing the outside stairway of the building, stuck his head out from behind the canvas, and remained there in fancied security. When the firing commenced in the Gem saloon, the judges and clerks of election were in an adjoining room, separated from the shooters by a thin partition. One of the judges seized the ballot-box and held it in front of his belt to protect what he considered his vital part; another picked up a cane-bottom chair and held it between his face and the shooters; still another seized a heavy box in the corner of the room, but finding he could not raise it, crouched down on top of it; while a fourth got the [illegible] the chair between himself and danger, and stood in the middle of the floor looking wistfully at the table, but fearing to approach it.

A Revolution in Printing Presses.

[From yesterday's Nashville Banner.]

J. Bailey Brown, Esq., of this city, yesterday received from the United States Patent Office, at Washington, letters patent for his improved rotary printing press, a description of which has already appeared in these columns. Lithograph drawings of the machinery, in all its varied but simple applications, accompany the printed copy of the letters from the Patent Office. The press may be driven by any convenient power; the cylinders and rollers being connected by a train of gearing so arranged that all the moving surfaces that come in contact with the paper passing through the machine may move with exactly the same speed without strain upon the paper. As a press for printing two sides of a single sheet at once, it is, in many respects, superior to the Bullock press and capable of greater speed. Mr. Brown will leave this week for New York, where he will supervise the construction of the first press upon this model, and then arrange immediately for the manufacture of the press which he has invented. It is susceptible of many improvements, and is likely to work a complete revolution in the manufacture of power printing presses.

The students of the Georgia State University are preparing a history of that institution, to include a biographical sketch of its distinguished graduates.

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1870.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The COURIER-JOURNAL is mailed to subscribers at the following rates:

THE WEEKLY COURIER-JOURNAL.
A Large Forty-column Newspaper.

Single copy, one year	$2 00
Single copy, six months	1 25
Five to ten copies, one year, each	1 75
Ten to twenty copies, one year, each	1 65
Twenty copies and over, one year, each	1 50

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A Large Forty-column Newspaper.

To city subscribers, per week, 25 cents, payable to the carrier. To News Agents, three cents per copy.

One year	$12 00
Six months	6 00
Three months	3 25
One month	1 25

ADVERTISING.

A limited number of advertisements in the WEEKLY COURIER-JOURNAL will be received at 25 cents per line for each insertion. No abatement for length or time, and no advertisement for less than one dollar.

NOTICE.

Obituary notices, proceedings and resolutions of societies on the death of members, and all matters of merely personal or individual interest will not be published unless accompanied with the money, according to our advertising rates.

Special Notice.

Hereafter we will not be responsible for any remittances to us lost in their transmission by mail from offices where drafts or money orders can be procured, or where the letters can be registered.

Notice to Candidates.

All communications recommending candidates for office will be charged for. Matter of this description is of a purely private and business character, relating to the interests of individuals and not coming under the head of news. There is scarcely a mail that does not bring us a quantity sufficient to fill the whole issue of the COURIER-JOURNAL, and discriminations being at once distasteful and invidious, we are compelled to put the matter upon a strictly commercial footing.

[illegible] they are talking [illegible]SON, of the Mont[illegible] [illegible]intendent of Edu[illegible] [illegible] Southern Argus [illegible] want reform; but [illegible] so radical a change. [illegible] from CLOUD to HODGSON—[illegible]abbiest of scalawags to the princeliest of gentlemen, from the most shameless of ignoramuses to the ripest of scholars—would be almost too great to be borne."

The Albany Argus declares that "a singular phenomenon in taxation" is about to be presented by the late action of Congress in reducing the tax to three per cent. on incomes, and the amount exempted to two thousand dollars—the phenomenon of a tax that will produce nothing to the treasury, the whole of it being swallowed up by the cost of production. It would probably be well enough if Congress could behold such a phenomenon in the political heavens within the next twelve months. It would then see the propriety of doing away with the income tax altogether.

Perhaps there was never a period in the experience of this country, certainly not in the memory of men now living, when the political situation was overspread by such an impenetrable haze of uncertainty, or when the political elements visible to the eye lay about in such scattered and apparently inextricable confusion. We find Republican leaders urging old-fashioned Democratic theories. We see Democratic politicians committing themselves to doctrines which, to say the least of them, are federalistic. On all sides there is a laxity of partisan exaction. The Republicans are at outs with the Radicals. The Young Democracy are at outs with the Bourbons. Mr. CHASE is claimed by two or three parties, and no party seems to be able to satisfy itself. All sorts of bids are being made for the Presidency, and no matter how opposite to each other, all appear to have an equal chance, but no one rising above another. The spectacle is curious, indeed. Who will first succeed in divining its meaning?

Boston had a grand parade last Monday, in which two remarkable old persons took a full share of stock. These were Mr. SI SMITH and Mr. DAN. SIMPSON, who are now eighty years of age, but who find it difficult to discover anything in their feelings indicating the wear and tear of more than half that length of time. Mr. SMITH has been blowing the fife for sixty-seven years, and Mr. SIMPSON has been beating the drum for sixty years. They are both yet gay and sprightly, and they expect to make the muster music for the home-guards for many a year to come. This country has produced but one man, perhaps, who could have rivaled these venerable musicians. He is mentioned by ARTEMUS WARD in one of his lectures. "This man," said A. W., "lived up in Origon. He was a most remarkable person. He didn't have a tooth in his head—not a solitary tooth; and yet, incredible as it may seem to you, he could beat any man warbling on the brass-drum that ever I saw."

The wrongs which are constantly being heaped upon the Indians by the Government and its agents should be more thoroughly exposed by the press. The Boston Advertiser may well say that the report of the Indian Commissioners presents a startling picture of iniquities practiced towards the savages of the West. The Government has never kept faith with them, but has driven them from pillar to post, and has suffered them to be plundered at every turn. The wars on the border, almost without exception, are begun by white men. A class of disreputable traders find it profitable to incite an occasional outbreak. They hang like vultures on the rear of the army, ready to speculate indifferently upon the appetites of the soldiers or the necessities of the savages. Besides, war interferes with agriculture, and those tribes which are allowed to cultivate the soil do not produce furs to enrich the traders. The commissioners testify that the Indians are generally willing and even anxious to pursue agriculture, if permitted to do so without being molested.

Speaking of the hotels of the United States, the San Francisco News Letter says: "Leaving the range of the cities of Philadelphia, Cincinnati and St. Louis, and going South, the absence of fit hotels renders travel a misery and a horror. New Orleans possesses one hotel of tolerable quality; but Mobile, Savannah, Charleston, Baltimore, Richmond, Memphis, Nashville, Louisville and cities of lesser note are provided only with a class of taverns which were fit companions to, as they are relics of, the age of stage-coaches." It is evident that the News Letter has not been on this side of the mountains for some years. Except in the mere point of size, there is not a hotel on the continent that surpasses the Galt House, in Louisville, or the Maxwell House, in Nashville. The Overton House, in Memphis, is also a splendid establishment, and is admirably conducted. The St. Charles is the "one hotel of tolerable quality" in New Orleans, to which the News Letter refers, for it is the largest, and at one time was the best, hotel in that city; but travelers who have tried both now give the City Hotel the preference. The latter is, perhaps, equal in many respects to anything in its line that San Francisco can boast. Mr. ROBBINS, of the Overton House, and Colonel MOSSE, of the City Hotel, are among the most popular hotel proprietors in the South, and if their houses are relics of the age of stage-coaches, it is to be regretted that many more such relics were not left us. It is the custom to condemn the hotels of the South, no matter how good they may be, and hence this brief word in their defense.

The Death of Charles Dickens.

Side by side with WALTER SCOTT, the best loved story-teller who ever held the magic wand, and since the death of GOETHE the most eminent man of letters who has flourished in Europe, is dead. CHARLES DICKENS, with the harness on his back, was struck down by paralysis in London at fifteen minutes after six o'clock last Thursday evening. It is safe to declare that no man who wrote the Anglo-Saxon tongue, except the good Sir WALTER, contributed in his time so much enjoyment to the rich and poor, to the young and old; and it may be said of him, as the sturdiest of the moralists of Britain said of the greatest of English players, but with still truer and more sounding emphasis, "his death hath eclipsed the gaiety of nations and impoverished the public stock of harmless pleasure."

DICKENS IS DEAD. That is the word that passes from lip to lip in a vacant, tremulous, half-incredulous way. DICKENS IS DEAD. People scarce believe it. It sounds like a dream dreamed when the sense is half awake. Standing as it were upon the shore of life, and quite aghast at the sudden and unexpected tidings that are flashed across the sea, the mind, unable to realize the truth and force of the idea, is thrown back among a multitude of ghostly forms that rise from out the waves and press around with countenances marvelously vivid and unlike. What a fantastic mob of shadows, familiar and grotesque! What a world of specters, grim and bright, sunny and sorrowful, noble and sordid, beautiful and degraded, droll, odd and touching, pompous and pathetic; the saints, the fairies and the goblins, the brownies and the satyrs of the modern English hearth-hold and woodside! Is there anybody that does not know them all? Is there anybody who, looking now out into the mist, does not recognize the face of every one? The respectable Mr. PICKWICK and his excellent friends the WELLERS, uncle and nephew; poor little wan-faced OLIVER TWIST and his admirable young comrade, the Artful Dodger; the awful RALPH NICKLEBY; the virtuous Miss PETOWKER; the bountiful Mr. LILLIVICK, and the inestimable Infant Phenomenon; the Marchioness and Mr. RICHARD SWIVELLER, bless them! and the good PEGGOTTY and Aunt BETSY TROTWOOD, GOD bless them, too! Then the dirty, the delightful, MICAWBER, the patient JOE GARGERY, the prodigious HONEYTHUNDER and the noble CRISPARKLE. JOE in the straw of Mr. GEORGE's shooting-gallery, PAUL DOMBEY in that sun-rippled chamber, Lady DEDLOCK at the Temple Gate, SCROOGE and MARLEY's ghost and the Chimes and the Crickets. Alas, for human life and fancy! All of them troop out of their lurking places now and gather about the bier of "Boz;" and the worst of them, with the best, must be touched by the sight, as a less sensitive world of men and women are touched by the thought that he is dead.

Is not each of us sad to-day? Could any man have died who has left us such an unpaid debt of multiplied kindnesses, such unrequited heaps of charity? But yesterday the great Mr. PEABODY was taken hence with fitting and well-deserved pomp. Mr. PEABODY did a deal for his fellow-men. But Mr. PEABODY, noble and rich as he was, could carry nothing with him that he left behind, and he had run his course. Mr. DICKENS takes away the enchanted rod "on which the fairy fabric leaned." He had not run his course; and he was but just begun to receive the full awards of his genius. He had buried THACKERAY, his only peer, and had outlived the mistakes of his early manhood and the popular misconception of his character. His visit to America had wiped off the silly old score of long ago. The revelations which came to light concerning a certain domestic transaction, on account of which he had been made to suffer much unmerited abuse, had shown him before all men to be possessed of a nature at once delicate and generous. He had commenced, with uncommon freshness and promise, a new novel after many years of rest. He was not yet sixty, the mid-afternoon of an Englishman's life, and had every reason to hope for a career of renewed usefulness and happiness. It is ordered otherwise. In the middle of the stream, with the green banks sunny on either hand, and the summer sea singing the old, sweet song, comes the call of the Master. "The old, old fashion," wrote the hand that is cold, "the fashion that came in with our first garments, and will last unchanged until the race of life is over, and the wide firmament is rolled up like a scroll, the old, old fashion,—Death!"

The leading events in the life of Mr. DICKENS have been recently made fresh in the public mind through the innumerable biographies produced on the occasion of his reappearance with "The Mystery of EDWIN DROOD." But, as matter of current record, we refer the reader to the sketch printed elsewhere in this issue of the COURIER-JOURNAL. In a notice, such as this, the character of the man, the order of his genius, and the import of his death, rather than the details of his career, claim our attention. "By the grave of a man like this," he wrote of his friend THACKERAY, "we do not ask what he did—for that we shall not forget—but what he was?"

Certainly the death of no man not holding power or sovereignty over the material interests of men could startle the world as it will be startled by the death of this great story-teller. Many thousands of readers who are at this moment more immediately under his influence will experience a painful sense of positive and direct personal loss; but the mass of readers, the high-bred, the middle classes and the humble, will peruse the cable dispatches with but a dim and vague conception of their meaning until reflection and recollection gather them into the shadow of a deep and lasting regret. It was the rare quality of the genius of CHARLES DICKENS that, like the genius of SHAKSPEARE and BURNS and WALTER SCOTT, it was universal no less than original. The genius of THACKERAY seldom ventured out of the best circles. He wrote for people of culture. The genius of CHARLOTTE BRONTE was intense, but narrow. She, too, wrote for a class. The genius of DICKENS—less trained than the one and by nature less artistic than the other—violating all laws and defying all precedents—combined the sensitive and the robustious in degree so remarkable that it won all hearts. It made its way as surely in the great houses of Mayfair as in the shops and alleys of the Strand. It was equally admired by the patricians and by the people of England; and, though English in every particle and dealing only with English life, it so overflowed with the poetry of human nature that it impressed itself with hardly less force upon the imagination of a race of men which has but an obscure notion of the sources from which it drew its inspirations and shaped its creations. The writings of CHARLES DICKENS are read with as sincere delight in Fifth avenue as in Pall Mall; in Texas as in Temple Bar; in Kentucky as in Devonshire. They are read by grandfathers and their grandchildren, by indolent pleasure-seekers and earnest men of business, by women and girls and boys. "I know one little girl," said THACKERAY, "who, when she is happy, reads Nicholas Nickleby; when she is unhappy, reads Nicholas Nickleby; when she is tired, reads Nicholas Nickleby; when she is in bed, reads Nicholas Nickleby; when she has nothing to do, reads Nicholas Nickleby, and when she has finished the book reads Nicholas Nickleby over again." How many of us are there not, who may say the like, not only of Nicholas Nickleby, but of half a score of its fellows we like as well or better? Was ever a nobler poor man's canticle said or sung than the Chimes? Was ever a more gracious, a more loving charity sermon listened to than the Christmas Carol? Was ever a sweeter or truer household fairy tale told by the fireside than the Cricket on the Hearth? What a store of gentle pity and tender fancies and ringing laughter abounds in them all; what a brown and genial philosophy; what summer idyls and holiday cheer; what fair and beautiful and comic images that bring out the contrasts of human nature and make us wiser and better for being kind and tolerant one to another!

The hand that held the magic has dropped the wand. The heart that overflowed with such noble sympathies and healthy enjoyment is cold forever. A rare procession will follow to the grave not alone the visible but the invisible, and a wonderful troop will guard it through the watches of the day and night, more constant than the stars, less perishable than the grass and flowers. If they should lay him in the gloomy Poet's Corner of the grand old Abbey, by the side of those who in song were famous centuries ago, and to whom English letters owe so much, he will not be least among the worthies, nor be watched with less vigilance and love. Or if they place him in Kensal Green, near HOOD and LAMB, they will still follow him, those spirits of his fancy, telling the world, from year to year, how great he was, and how sacredly they keep his memory and his fame. Wherever he is laid the world will not forget him. If it could, those spirits would not permit, for they are themselves as much a part of the catalogue of British heroes and heroines as FALSTAFF and good Queen BESS, as sweet ANN PAGE and FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, as Dr. PRIMROSE and SAMUEL JOHNSON, and all the rest, the pride and the glory of England, who look out from her castles and her manors upon mankind and point to the greatness of Albion in lines of Anglo-Saxon poetry and song, not less than deeds of Anglo-Saxon valor, integrity, and science.

It is impossible to write as the heart would write. The shadows grow thick and importunate, bringing back old joys and hopes and griefs and disappointments and tears and longings. The mortality of life, the futility of all effort, become painfully distinct, associated somehow with the memory of CHARLES DICKENS and his characters. We lay the pen aside. It can do justice neither to the genius of the dead nor the sorrow of the living. It can make but a poor dumb show of words that do not half the tribute which is paid by the unconscious rose and reedy thistle, the silent sunshine and the idle stream.

A New Style of Help for Bullock.

The friends of BULLOCK and his policy have determined to make another fight in his behalf through the newspapers. Whenever any dirty work of the sort is to be done the tool is always to be found at hand. The last one of these is the Rev. G. W. COLLIN, grand chaplain of the Grand Army of the Republic, who the other day returned to Washington from Georgia, whither he went "under a detailing order from the grand commander, Gen. LOGAN, to be present at the services of decoration day at Andersonville." Having got back to Washington, and being required to give BULLOCK and his cause a lift, this reverend hanger-on of the Grand Army of the Republic furnishes the raw material for the following special dispatch to the Philadelphia Press:

> Mr. COLLIN, during his visit to Georgia, sought opportunities to converse with many influential citizens on the political affairs of the State. He says that he went there with his mind seriously prejudiced against Governor BULLOCK, and believed that his course was proving one of serious damage to the Republican party. He now states in the most unequivocal terms that he is satisfied that his impressions were wrong, and that everywhere he went he saw evidences and had assurances that the true Union men of Georgia, both white and black, repose unlimited confidence in the Governor and heartily approve his policy.
>
> Mr. COLLIN gives a glowing account of the services at Andersonville, and says he is satisfied that the Republican party in Congress will make a sad mistake if it enacts any law to destroy Gov. BULLOCK's government, and that such a law would only result in a restoration of rebel rule in the State. He says that several leading citizens, retired merchants, and men of wealth, who have been quiet lookers-on in political affairs, assured him that they would not feel themselves or their property safe in Georgia, for an instant, under legislation such as is proposed by Gov. BULLOCK's political enemies. Mr. COLLIN, during his stay here, visited and conversed with several members of Congress on this subject. He is a cool, careful observer, and is not a man likely to be carried away by prejudice, as is sufficiently evidenced by the fact that his visit to Georgia and the graves at Andersonville has so completely reversed his preconceived opinions of Gov. BULLOCK.
>
> His description of the affection with which the colored people around Andersonville greeted their Governor, whom on this occasion they saw for the first time since his election, is very vivid. For nearly half an hour they surrounded the Governor begging to be permitted to shake his hand and bestowing upon him the most expressive tokens of their joy at seeing him. He was compelled at last to tear himself away from them in order to make the returning train in time.
>
> It is not surprising to any one here that no report of this important occasion was permitted by the Associated Press agents of the South. A short notice which the agents at Atlanta sent at Governor BULLOCK's request he was compelled next day to pay the expense of telegraphing, although it is but a few days since the wires were burdened with the accounts of decorations of rebel graves.

The Rev. Mr. COLLIN has no Kuklux horrors to describe. He, and all others like him, are pretty well satisfied now that such things have played out—that Congress has at last grown ashamed of having its action in matters of reconstruction shaped by reports of "rebel outrages" that could have deceived nobody but a pack of fools, nor influenced anybody but a pack of knaves. Mr. COLLIN doesn't try anything of that sort. He tells a mild, pretty, innocent little tale, that is not at all calculated to frighten the children, and that the most incredulous of Congressmen can believe if the interests of his party require it. But nobody else will believe it, for the vein of falsehood running through it is as plainly discernable as the sun at mid-day. It is just such a story as is always told under similar circumstances by an adventurer who has stolen the livery of the court of heaven to serve the Radical party in. Let us see what effect it will have in perpetuating the rule and ruin of BULLOCK in Georgia.

☞ The Radical organ at Atlanta says some of its subscribers complain that they do not get the paper. It strikes us that the complaint ought to come from those who do get it.

Whittemore Redivivus.

In the Cincinnati Gazette of Thursday we find a letter, under the initials of Gen. BOYNTON, which is worthy of attention. The respectable members of the Radical party blush with shame at the idea of being again forced into companionship with such a disreputable person as WHITTEMORE. And yet the forebodings of Gen. BOYNTON seem to indicate that the wretched carpet-bagger will be permitted to aid in the legislation of the country and to neutralize the voice of the ablest and most honest member of the House who happens to differ with him. It is disgraceful and humiliating; but it is only one of the bitter fruits already resulting from the Radical policy of forcing into Congress the ravenous harpies who misrepresent so many Southern constituencies. From a high Radical source, this testimony is incontrovertible. We quote:

> To the discredit of his constituents, WHITTEMORE, of South Carolina, is expected in Washington during the present week, with a certificate of re-election to the same House which virtually expelled him three months ago.
>
> As will be remembered, nine of the ten members—all who were present—of the Military Committee signed a report accompanied by a resolution of expulsion.
>
> To prevent a vote, which would have been nearly unanimous against him, he set up the false plea that he wanted time to prepare a defen e, knowing that such a request could not decently be refused. The moment this was granted he telegraphed his resignation to Governor SCOTT, and thus put himself beyond the power of the House for punishment. By an affirmative vote of 187, and none in the negative, the following was then passed and entered on the journal:
>
> "*Resolved*, That B. F. WHITTEMORE, late member from the First district of South Carolina, did make appointments to the Military Academy at West Point and the Naval Academy at Annapolis in violation of law, and that such appointments were influenced by pecuniary considerations, and that his conduct in the premises has been such as to show him unworthy of a seat in the House of Representatives, and is therefore condemned as conduct unworthy of the Representative of the people."
>
> With this record only twelve weeks old against him, he now presents himself at the bar of this same House, and asks to be received into full fellowship.
>
> By telegraph to General BUTLER and other friends, he has announced his return as a sort of triumph. Already a despicable lobby is hard at work clearing the way for his admission. It is especially active among the Southern members.

The carpet-baggers, it seems, are alive to the importance of sticking to each other, through thick and thin, through indifferent and evil report. Perhaps it is their only salvation; and as there are fifty-nine members now occupying seats that do not rightfully belong to them, they muster a pretty strong force. The United States officials have been derelict in their duty. Is it too late to demand that they shall execute the law, or at least attempt to do so? We hope that Mr. BECK, or some other of our Kentucky delegation, will call the attention of the House to the law in question, and have it tested, whether a man, who rightfully should be in the penitentiary as a convict, shall be allowed to sit as a peer in one of the highest tribunals of the nation. Gen. BOYNTON says:

> If the United States Court of South Carolina in WHITTEMORE's district had done its duty he would have been in the penitentiary instead of on his way to Washington as a member of Congress. The act of July 16th, 1862, provides that if any member of Congress shall directly, or indirectly, receive any pecuniary or other valuable consideration for procuring any office or place under the Government, he shall be liable to indictment for misdemeanor in a United States Court, and upon conviction shall pay a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and be imprisoned in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding two years, and be thereafter disqualified from holding any office of honor, profit or trust under the Government of the United States. And now, through the neglect of the Courts in South Carolina to perform their duty, and the further absence of shame on his own part and on the part of his constituents, he presents himself at the bar of the House of Representatives and confidently expects to be admitted as a member.

We trust that there will be decency enough in the House to reject such an obnoxious applicant. Otherwise it will be offering a premium for rascality. "Scores of members" may not see the "way of excluding him." Doubtless many of those individuals did see a way to rob duly-elected Congressmen of their seats upon the most flimsy pretenses. No doubt these "scores of members" voted to defraud Democrats notoriously elected by from eight to eighteen thousand majorities in Southern States and to give their seats to carpetbaggers who had no title nor claim whatever. They are very blind now, when one of their unscrupulous partisans comes to do their bidding. It is ridiculous to say that there is "no way to exclude him" in view of the past action of the House or Senate. Each house by the Constitution judges of the qualifications of its members. The Senate excluded Governor THOMAS, of Maryland, by a partisan vote, just as it has excluded many duly-elected Senators from other Southern States. The House excluded JOHN YOUNG BROWN, and defrauded Judge YOUNG of his seat to give it to MCKEE, who had no legal right to represent the district. So the House has the power to judge now whether Mr. WHITTEMORE's qualifications entitle him to a seat in that body. If the honest men are in a majority, and if they scorn the idea of admitting malefactors into their their association, there will be no further intimation that the way is obscure. "Where there is a will, there is a way."

We hope for the reputation of a body, which has, in times past at least, been an honor to the American nation, that such degradation will not mar the luster of its past history, and that the American Congress will not become the synomym of a den of robbers. We commend the reasoning of General BOYNTON to the careful consideration of every reflecting man. There must soon come an ebb in the tide of that revolution which has so upturned the social and political fabric of the States, or it will be hopeless to look for a glimpse of light in the future. We close our extracts with the following:

> It is exceedingly unpleasant to think that the question of his rejection is in the least doubtful. And yet scores of members say that they see no way of excluding him. In view of the fact set forth above in the resolution of the House that on the 24th of last February, by a unanimous vote, he was declared unworthy of a seat, it is difficult to understand the process by which he has made himself worthy to reoccupy one.
>
> The honest Republicans here are quite disgusted, as well as mortified, by the return of WHITTEMORE; and a number argue that, if for no other reason than to give his newly-enfranchised constituents a lesson, he should be promptly repudiated. It is probably not to be wondered at that he was able to control the ignorant voters of his district by telling them, as he did everywhere, that he had been expelled for raising money to build them schoolhouses; but as the only hope for good results from universal suffrage is in the education of the voters, this is perhaps as good an opportunity as can possibly occur for teaching one lesson which will hardly be forgotten. Except where ignorance controls the polls such a return would be impossible, and as a matter of party policy, to say nothing of the dignity or honor of Congress, many Republicans feel that it cannot be allowed to pass.
>
> There is also the further party incentive in the action of the Democrats in Mr. GOLLADAY's case. His presumption in supposing that he could be re-elected was promptly rebuked. In fact the Democracy, in the person of their representatives here, have a clean record in all the cases which came up during the cadetship investigation. The Republicans did well in the cases of WHITTEMORE and DEWEESE, but by the time they were disposed of the carpet-bag lobby had rallied enough to save BUTLER, of Tennessee, who was just as guilty as the others.
>
> The election of WHITTEMORE has greatly strengthened the cause of universal amnesty. If the white population had been free to vote, a man who is only out of the penitentiary by the sufferance of the courts could not have been returned to Congress. The experience of the House with the majority of the Southern Republican members has not been such as to make another installment generally desired. There are about a dozen who are a credit to their districts, but the majority are exactly the reverse. Sooner or later they will be repudiated, for the white element at the South can not be excluded from the polls much longer. And on this account prominent Republicans reason that it would be better to grant amnesty now, and let the defeat of these carpet-baggers come next fall, rather than to delay it till a time nearer the Presidential election, when there would be no chance for recovery. Some of the best Southern Republicans reason in this way.

☞ Some of the newspapers are poking fun at President GRANT for saying in his recent Fenian proclamation that the United States *is* at peace with Great Britain. They think the President has butchered his own English. But in this instance he hasn't. You will say that the United States are plural and that is is singular; but no matter what the United States is, and no matter what is is, is is right.

☞ During the war Bishop SIMPSON said the Methodist Church North "had nailed the Stars and Stripes just underneath the Cross." If everybody were like Bishop SIMPSON and his followers—the worshiper of the Cross a little more than the American flag and a good deal less than the gallows on which JOHN BROWN was hanged—what use could there possibly be for a hell?

☞ EDWARD PAYSON WESTON, with whose walking matches the New York papers have bored the public so intolerably for some weeks past, is about to go to Europe. He is one of the few men in this country who ought to have started to Europe in the City of Boston.

Twenty-one Methods of Robbery.

There are now pending before Congress two hundred and thirty bills granting land to different corporations and for different purposes. These bills are classed by a Washington correspondent under twenty-one different heads, the whole highly indicative of the progress which land grabbing is making, from a fine art to the higher standard of a science. They are as follows:

1. New grants, asking for from six to forty sections per mile of track, with the prospect of a rise in the demand to fifty or sixty sections, of 640 acres each, per mile of track, as Congress grows more indulgent.

2. Extending the time on old grants, so as to enable the march of population to surround the lands granted, and bring up the price to a point which will enable the company to build the road out of the grant without calling in outside capital.

3. Reviving extinct grants which have lapsed because the jobbers had no money and could not build the road without.

4. "Buttering" former grants, as in the case of the Northern Pacific, which, finding that some of the sections it expected to have got have been taken up by actual settlers, gets Congress to give it as many new sections somewhere else as it thought it was going to have.

5. Explaining old grants into new ones, as in the case of the Central Branch Union Pacific, which runs from Atchison one hundred miles west to nowhere, the object of the explanation being to satisfy the stockholders that a railroad running nowhere shall have its land just as if it run somewhere.

6. Granting lands in the Western States in aid of railroads in Eastern States, as, for instance, a million acres in Montana to build a road in Massachusetts—a very happy idea that, showing remarkable ingenuity; as the apostle enjoins, "Not each one his own, but every man another's wealth."

7. Southern grants of, say ten sections per mile, in such manner that, if the land can be found down South, well; if not, take it where it can be found.

8. Manorial grants for establishing a local aristocracy in localities where first-class gentlemen are greatly needed to exert a missionary influence; one of these grants, the Florida Archipelago, to a canal company, and another presents a huge county in Louisiana to a railroad company.

9. Granting rights of way only, which never pass because they have no money in them.

10. Agreeing that the Government will run the road if the company, after selling its lands, cannot make it pay.

11. Granting lands already sold, with a proviso that, on finding them sold, the Government will pay out of the Treasury $1 25 per acre for every acre intended to have been granted. This is a money demand instantly, and very ingenious.

12. Granting the proceeds of the sale of land, the Government having the trouble and expense of selling, and the railroads being relieved of all risk and trouble, except to receive the cash.

13. Paying railroads out of the Treasury for widening their gauge, say 50,000 acres of land, or the proceeds, for twenty miles of track widened. This is very smart!

14. Enabling grantees, who cannot raise the money necessary to get title to their grants, to mortgage them in advance of getting title, so as to raise the money to buy them with—a capital idea for those who have no other capital but ideas.

15. Swindling the Indians, by providing that railroad companies may buy the land of the Indians direct, without the interposition of Government officers.

16. Confiscating Indian reservations by granting to railroad companies lands which have been set apart for the Indians, on the pretense that the Indians have waived their claims and are anxious to sell.

17. Expanding former grants, as where a company in its modesty only asked ten sections, and now having built the road and finding it costs more than it might have cost, they ask to have their grant "made equal to that of the Northern Pacific."

18. Grants of land between the Rocky Mountains and the Sierras, to aid in building the levees of the Mississippi, an object which, like the poor, "we have always with us."

19. For building wagon roads, so many sections a standard that a two-wheeled conveyance carrying a boy can be driven over it without upsetting, if one man travels on each side of the conveyance, holding down the shafts with a stout rope.

20. For aiding canals, building ditches for irrigation, and so on.

21. For special services, as, for instance, to one man who found a spring in a desert; to another who explored a canon; to a third who found a mine.

The Alabama Radicals.

It would seem that the carpet-baggers of Alabama are not much inclined to show by example how pleasant a thing it is to see brethren dwelling together in unity. RICHARD BUSTEED, the United States District Judge in that State, who was shot and very nearly killed by the United States Marshal there some three years ago, is now involved in a complicated row with REYNOLDS, the State Auditor. Last Saturday he fined REYNOLDS one thousand dollars, and ordered him to prison for five days, for contempt of court in disregarding one of its injunctions. And then REYNOLDS had BUSTEED arrested and bound over to answer the charge of libel before the next term of the City Court, and brought suit against him also for damages for false imprisonment, laying the damages at one hundred thousand dollars. All this is fun for the respectable people of Alabama. They found it rather difficult at the start to submit to such an infliction as a New York shyster upon the bench of the United States District Court—a shyster whom the administration appointed to the place partly as an insult to them and partly to get rid of a nuisance and a bore, but they have learned now to accept the evil as a mere matter of course, and to amuse themselves with his stupid blunders, trusting to providence for the punishment of his crimes.

Whittemore Again.

Unless the Washington Chronicle and the Philadelphia Press are exceptions, there is not a Radical newspaper in all the country—certainly not one with any pretensions to decency—that favors the readmission of the rascal WHITTEMORE to the seat from which he was expelled, and to which he has been re elected by the negroes of his district. The newspapers everywhere, and of whatever party, declare that to readmit him will be a disgrace to Congress and an insult to the nation. Mr. S. P. SHEPPARD, of the firm of MORSE, SHEPPARD & Co., dry-goods merchants, of Boston, denounces WHITTEMORE as a common thief. During the race for Congress he wrote a letter to T. C. DUNN, WHITTEMORE's opponent, from which the following is an extract:

> * * I have had a long talk with W. F. SHAW, the man from whom WHITTEMORE stole money. He was in Mr. SHAW's employ, and took the money at different times in stock, which he sold. His peculations extended over quite a space of time, amounting in the aggregate to some $5,000. This amount was ascertained, but whether more was taken is not known. SHAW has a writing of Mr. WHITTEMORE, acknowledging the theft and promising to restore the amount as soon as he can. Up to this time he has not paid anything. SHAW is now quite friendly to WHITTEMORE, and you will see it is for his interest to have him in Congress.

The character of the wretch is well known to the majority in Congress, and if they have a spark of self-respect left among them, they will spurn him from the door of the House as they would the meanest of dogs.

☞ One of the wealthiest merchants of Syracuse, New York, is seeking a divorce in consequence of the carrying-on of his wife with a United States Senator at the springs last summer. Some say that ZACK CHANDLER is the Senator. If he is, the woman ought to put in a plea of insanity and convince the jury by exhibiting a photograph of CHANDLER.

OBITUARY.

Charles Dickens.

Charles Dickens was born in Portsmouth, England, Feb. 7, 1812. At the close of the war with the United States his father retired on a pension, and removed to London, where he became connected with one of the daily journals as reporter of Parliamentary debates. Charles entered an attorney's office as clerk, but, finding his duties distasteful, and drawn by a natural bias toward literary occupations, he sought and obtained an engagement as a reporter on the Morning Chronicle. This newspaper was then at the hight of its popularity, under the management of Mr. John Black, who, recognizing the readiness and ability of the new attache, soon gave him a chance to display his versatility by publishing in the Chronicle the "Sketches of English Life and Character," which were collected and reprinted under the title of "Sketches by Boz," in 1836 and 1837. The freshness and humor of these papers, and perhaps the dramatic power indicated by "The Village Coquettes," a comic opera which Mr. Dickens wrote about that time, attracted the attention of Messrs. Chapman and Hall, the publishers, who applied to "Boz" to prepare for them a serial story to be issued in monthly parts. The result was the "Posthumous Memoirs of the Pickwick Club," with illustrations at first from the pencil of Seymour, and, after his death, from that of Hablot K. Browne, "Phiz." Mr. Dickens has given, in a preface to later editions of those famous memoirs, a very interesting account of the conception and growth of the work, which, begun without any very definite plan, remains the most perfect thing of its kind in the English language. The success of the "Pickwick Papers" was immediate and great. Its wit, pathos, and shrewd picturing of English character, high and low, touched the heart and fancy of all classes. The sayings of Sam Weller were quoted by speakers in the House of Parliament and by the ragged *gamins* in the slums of London. "In less than six months from the appearance of the first number of the 'Pickwick Papers' the whole reading public were talking about them—the names of Winkle, Wardle, Weller, Snodgrass, Dodson, and Fogg had become familiar as household terms—and Mr. Dickens was the grand object of interest to the whole tribe of 'Leo-hunters,' male and female, of London. Nay, Pickwick chintzes figured in linen-drapers' windows, and Weller corduroys in breeches-makers' advertisements; Boz cabs might be seen rattling through the streets, and the portrait of the author of 'Pelham' or 'Crichton' was scraped down or pasted over, to make room for that of the new popular favorite, in the omnibuses. This is only to be accounted for on the supposition that a fresh vein of humor had been opened; that a new and decidedly original genius had sprung up; and the most cursory reference to preceding English writers of the comic order will show that, in his own peculiar walk, Mr. Dickens was not simply the most distinguished but the first."

The young man who made all this tumult in literary London was twenty-three or four years old. Taking into consideration his youth and surroundings, his sudden fame is without a parallel in the biographies of men of letters. In England it is much easier for a lord to wake up and find himself famous than it is for a man who has neither rank nor wealth to back his ability—so very much easier that the difference is appalling.

Mr. Dickens was now in the full tide of success. Of course the editor of the priceless Pickwickian manuscripts did not lack for brilliant proposals from the leading London publishers. He accepted from Mr. Bentley the editorship of his Miscellany, in the second number of which, for February, 1837, appeared the first installment of "Oliver Twist." The story, admirably illustrated by George Cruikshank, at once became a favorite, and is still regarded as one of the author's most striking novels. "Oliver Twist," like "Nicholas Nickleby" (which was issued in shilling numbers, uniform with "Pickwick," shortly after the completion of that work), dealt with abuses and cruelties which prevailed in certain public institutions, and was happily instrumental in repealing laws that sanctioned gross injustice. It is noticeable that in most of his novels Mr. Dickens has battled with some covert wrong against society, and, while adding to literature a crowd of imperishable creations, has taught us the deepest lessons of human love and charity. Mr. Dickens, in 1840, undertook the production of a series of tales in weekly numbers, under the general title of "Master Humphrey's Clock." It was in this series that "The Old Curiosity Shop" and "Barnaby Rudge" were first given to the world. While "Master Humphrey's Clock" was still running, Mr. Dickens edited the "Memoirs of Joseph Grimaldi,' the celebrated clown.

On finishing "Master Humphrey's Clock" Mr. Dickens sailed from England for the United States, to gather material for a volume upon the men and manners of the New World. Returning to England, he published "American Notes for General Circulation" in 1842. Having outgrown many of the follies which were indeed fair objects for any man's satire, we look back with wonder on the protests which these bright crisp "Notes" drew from American readers. The same keen eye that discovered Mr. Pecksniff in England could not easily keep itself shut while Mr. Dickens was making his memorable tour through the Northern and Southern States. The absurdity and wrong he saw among us he treated in the same spirit with which he had treated the sins and shams of his own people—writing of New York or Boston as he would have written of London, or Dublin, or Paris, if the same opportunity had arisen. But the "American Notes" were not, at the period of their issue, considered pleasant reading. Possibly it was a saving suspicion on our own part that we were not entirely faultless as a people that rendered us so sensitive in the year of grace 1842.

"Martin Chuzzlewit" appeared in numbers in 1844, and in the summer of that year the author visited Italy. He returned home after an absence of several months, to assist in founding a cheap daily newspaper of liberal politics. Having organized a large literary staff, and enlisted the services of many of the ablest writers of the day, he issued in January, 1846, the first number of the Daily News, acting as editor-in-chief, and contributing to its columns the results of his Italian journey, subsequently reprinted in book-form as "Pictures from Italy." The Daily News well under way, Mr. Dickens retired from the editorial management in order to devote himself to pursuits more congenial and important.

It was in 1843 that he gave us the first of his inimitable Christmas books, "A Christmas Carol;" the second, "The Chimes," in 1845, and the third, "The Cricket on the Hearth," in 1846. To this catalogue the reader can add the title of many a charming holiday volume, wholly or in part from Mr. Dickens' pen. It has been pleasantly said that Christmas in England owes most of its cheer and kindly usage to Charles Dickens—that it is his good heart which beats in England's bosom at Christmas time.

In 1847-8 Mr. Dickens published "Dombey and Son;" in 1849-50, "David Copperfield"; "Bleak House" in 1853; "Hard Times" in 1854; and "Little Dorrit" in 1856. In 1850 Mr. Dickens started Household Words, a weekly miscellany of popular literature, which he conducted until 1859, when, in consequence of a misunderstanding that had arisen between him and his publishers, he discontinued the journal, and in its place established All the Year Round, which he was editing at the time of his death. "A Tale of Two Cities," "The Uncommercial Papers" and "Great Expectations," first appeared in the pages of All the Year Round.

In 1864 Mr. Dickens published "Our Mutual Friend," in the old, familiar green covers that have become dear to the public. Since then he has written nothing, except a brief sketch, or an occasional essay for his journal, until he began "The Mystery of Edwin Drood," which is still unfinished.

The circumstances of Mr. Dickens' second visit to the United States require no more than a passing mention. His various "readings" in our principal cities made it plain why he had borne in England the reputation of being the best amateur actor of his time.

Mr. Dickens resided at Gad's Hill, in Kent, about an hour's ride by railway from London, on the road to the beautiful old cathedral town of Canterbury, celebrated for its historical associations, and for being the metropolitan see of all England. In Shakespeare's time Gad's Hill was a notorious locality for robberies, and the poet has immortalized the spot in the first part of "King Henry IV." (Act II., Sc. 2) by selecting it as the scene of Sir John Falstaff's discomfiture at the hands of his boon companions, Prince Hal and Poins, who, disguised as footpads, rob the fat knight of the thousand pounds he has just stolen from the travelers. A more genial interest attaches itself to Gad's Hill as being the home of the novelist. The house is one of those comfortable old fashioned mansions which seem to have taken root nowhere but in the most picturesque parts of rural England, and are the brick-and-mortar embodiment of the idea of home. It is related that when Mr. Dickens was a very young man, he used to walk by the house and jestingly remark that he intended to purchase the property some day, little dreaming that before he had reached his prime he would indeed be the occupant and owner of Gad's Hill Place.

☞ A Rocky Mountain paper, noting the invention by a Chicago man of a process by which a dead body can be petrified as hard as a stone, thinks the inventor "ought to accompany our troops on the frontier, where he could drive a pretty good business by petrifying Indians and selling them for tobacco signs."

☞ A Parisan artesian well having got down 500 metres through chalk without finding water, the projectors announce that they are bound to strike it or disturb some Chinaman's domestic arrangements in the attempt.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Blue grass five feet three inches in length is being exhibited in Carlisle.

The Lexington Fenians who fought at Pigeon Hill have all returned.

Hon. H. D. McHenry, of Ohio, is announced a candidate for Congress from the Second district.

Shares of the Kenton Building and Savings Association of Covington are worth $30 premium.

Ten acres of land, outside the city limits of Carlisle, sold, on Saturday last, for $180 per acre.

The wheat in Hardin county has been badly damaged by the fly, and the rust is now having its turn.

The Democrats of Mt. Sterling elected their whole ticket on Monday. The negroes voted solid for the Radicals.

W. T. Ziler, of Harrison, sold to Thos. McClintock, of Bourbon county, 22 good mules, for which he received $3,000.

In Shelbyville hogs are selling at 8 to 8¼c, and for feeding purposes this fall at 7 to 7½c. Shippers are buying cattle at 7 to 7½c.

W. T. Hughes, of Fayette county, sold to W. J. Lusk, of Lancaster, fifty-seven head of fine two-year old-mules at $137 50 per head.

The dogs made sad havoc with sheep in the neighborhood of Lagrange one night last week. On the following morning the lives of several of the canine tribe paid the penalty.

The body of a negro child in a cheese box was found under a building in Winchester on Monday last. The child had died a natural death, but the father was too lazy to bury it.

Capt. Wm. Lindsay, who received the Democratic nomination for the Appellate Judgeship at Hopkinsville a few days ago, is only 36 years of age, has been twice married, and has one child living.

Ten applicants for the office of Secretary of the Newport and Covington Bridge Company were set aside the other day, and a gentleman appointed who had not even hinted that he wanted the place.

The distillery of Ford & Hutchison, at Paris, with a small dwelling and seven acres of ground, has been sold for $4,500. About a year and a half ago Mr. Ford paid $14,500 for a half interest.

The Presbyterian church at Georgetown will be dedicated on Thursday morning, the 16th inst. Sermon by Rev. Stuart Robinson, of Louisville. Rev. D. P. Young and other ministers will be present.

The fruit crop is very promising in Oldham county. Ripe cherries are now in abundance at and around Lagrange, and the young gentlemen and ladies daily take strolls, pretendingly in quest of the delicious fruit.

The population of Georgetown, as shown by the census just completed, is 1,664. Whites 825; males 416, females 409. Colored 839; males 359, females 480. White males 21 years old and over, 228; colored, 174.

The Shelby Sentinel says: "The prices of sheep have been ruling high during the last month, though they are slightly declining at present. There have been several sales at 4 to 5 cents, wool off, and lambs are selling at $2 50 to $3 per head.

A special term of the Fleming circuit court was held on Monday for the purpose of trying John J. Key for murder. Messrs. Wadsworth, Whitaker and Throop are in attendance as counsel and Stanton will preside as judge in the case.

Hon. G. A. Flournoy, being about to retire from the bench as Judge of the McCracken Quarterly Court, the members of the bar on the 6th met and passed a series of complimentary resolutions. Judge F. has filled the position for sixteen years.

The Lexington Statesman says barley harvest has commenced, and the prospect is good for a full yield. Corn, wheat, oats and hemp all look well. Potatoes are doing first rate, and more than one man is bragging that he has young potatoes as large as hen eggs.

Hon. E. C. Marshall, of Woodford, candidate for Congress in the Seventh District, spoke in Frankfort on Monday last. He announced his opposition to conventions, and his intention to run in opposition to a convention nominee, should a nomination be made.

The Paducah Herald says of Hon. William Lindsey's nomination for Appellate Judge: "We know of no man who would have been more acceptable to the Democracy of this Appellate district than is Capt. Wm. Lindsey. He will receive the unanimous and enthusiastic support of the entire party."

Ben. D. Wilson, son of Micajah Wilson, residing near Bradfordsville, arrived in Lebanon last Thursday to attend the commencement exercises of the Lebanon Female College. While unharnessing his horse late in the evening he was kicked by the animal and received injuries therefrom of which he died at 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon.

Military titles below the rank of general have become so numerous and common among our people that some of the titled citizen soldiers are laying them off. A noticeable instance is that of a certain Major, who was a delegate to the recent Episcopal Convention at Frankfort, who took the pains to erase his title from the minutes of that body.

The Democratic Committee of the Ashland District is composed as follows: Fayette, J. F. Robinson, Jr., Chairman; Franklin, A. W. Dudley; Nicholas, John A. Campbell; Bourbon, Richard Hawes; Clark, J. P. Herndon; Scott, James E. Cantrill; Jessamine, M. T. Lowry; Woodford, A. C. Hunter; Mercer, E. J. Polk; Boyle, M. J. Durham; Lincoln, James A. Harris.

The Historical Society of Fayette County was organized in Lexington on Tuesday. A constitution was adopted, and the following officers elected: President—George Robertson; Vice Presidents—James O. Harrison and Robert Peter; Recording Secretary—George W. Ranck; Corresponding Secretary—Joseph D. Pickett; Treasurer—John S. Wilson; Librarian—J. B. Cooper.

A boy named John Carroll, about fourteen years of age, son of Mrs. Mary Nelson, residing near Independence, in Kenton county, disappeared from home last fall, and has not been heard from by his mother since. He had sandy hair and freckled face. Any one knowing of his whereabouts is requested to communicate with Mrs. Nelson at Independence, Kenton county, Ky.

Trade was brisk at Paris last Monday, court day. There were three or four hundred mules on the market. Two-year-olds sold from $130 to $155. Broke mules in demand, but none on the market. One bunch of yearlings brought $100 each. One bunch of colts, $75 each. Plenty of fine horses and prices high, ranging from $100 to $300. About 200 head of cattle, and sold at good prices.

Mr J. G. Ford, editor and publisher of the Owensboro Shield, announces that Mrs. Ford is admitted as a full partner in the concern. He says: "Mrs. Ford is not only the book-keeper and clerk of the office, but she is a full partner, and is therefore personally interested in the transactions of the office, and for her actions, as well as our own, we hold ourself personally responsible, both physically, mentally, morally, religiously, politically, and stomachically."

The members of the First Presbyterian Church of Lexington have bought the lot and residence of Mrs. Scully, on Market street, and the lot of Mr. George Wash. Sutton, on Mill street, with the design of using the entire property for church purposes. The property has a front of 69½ feet and runs through from Mill to Market. Mr. Sutton's brought $4,000 and Mrs. Scully's $8,500. The Presbyterian congregation will proceed at once to erect a handsome church edifice upon this beautiful location.

The Frankfort Yeoman of yesterday says: "Barley is beginning to turn in some localities, and the more advanced will be ready for the sickle in a week or ten days. With the exception of some complaints of it falling, the prospect for a good yield is fair. The wheat crop has headed out well, and is now in blossom. There are so many casualties to which it may be subject till harvest that it is hard to say what the crop will be. The late rains have saved the oats, which is generally good. Corn is growing finely, and the ground in good tilth."

Gen. James Dudley, of Lexington, has been confined to his bed some weeks by sickness, and it is now announced that there is no hope of his recovery, as he is gradually, slowly passing away. Gen. Dudley is now in his 94th year. He came to Kentucky in 1786. Sixty years ago he was baptized into the Baptist church. He is, therefore, not only a very old man, but one of the old citizens of Kentucky, and, perhaps, the oldest member of the Baptist church in the State. He has been honored by his countrymen and by his church with positions of influence.

The Frankfort Commonwealth says: "The property stolen from the postoffice by Benton, the burglar, was recovered on Monday last, he volunteering to show where he had deposited it on the night of the robbery. It was concealed under a rock near the path leading to the cemetery, was in good condition, and consisted of private notes amounting to near $4,000, besides other papers and pension certificates. Benton waived an examining trial, and was held to bail in the sum of $2,000 by Justice Gwin and Judge Major, which being unable to give he was committed to jail to answer."

The Flemingsburg Democrat says: "We learn that parties have been in this county from the Underwood neighborhood, professing to have bench warrants for the arrest of the persons concerned in the shooting of the horse-thief Hyatt, and threatening to take them to Rowan for trial for that offense. There has been no court either in Carter or Rowan since the shooting which could issue a bench warrant, and the pretended authority for the arrest of the Fleming-county citizens is a villainous fraud, no doubt intended by the Underwood brigands for the purpose of getting the men, who so justly dealt with one of their number, away from their homes, that they may shoot them or otherwise outrage them."

The Glasgow Times of yesterday has the following account of a marriage under difficulties: "It has been said ten thousand times that 'love laughs at bolts and bars,' but a very forcible illustration was given last Sunday that the soft god holds pistols and threats in no higher esteem than bolts and bars. Mr. James Fisher, a very worthy young man, living at Roseville, in this county, was engaged to be married to Miss Mary Underwood, who lives near Temple Hill. The marriage was violently opposed by the father and brother of Miss Underwood, and upon one day last week, it is said by our informant, Underwood, armed with a pistol, came near a bluff on the creek where Fisher was and fired—not at him, but, as it is supposed, for the purpose of intimidating him. Fisher, thinking that he had been shot at, pursued Underwood, and, when in about sixty yards, fired two or three shots at him, with no other effect than to make him run like a quarter-horse. Last Sunday morning Fisher, with a number of his friends, visited the belligerent home of his betrothed, and, finding her still true to her plighted vows, summoned a minister, Rev. Mr. Norvall, who soon pronounced the twain one. The 'big brother,' who did the shooting, left home upon the approach of the party, but the old man remained, and, while the minister was reverently imploring the blessings of heaven upon the wedded pair, the old man was indulging in invocations of another character. As soon as the ceremony was finished the party mounted and quietly rode off."

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Yellow fever is reported in New Orleans.

Troops have all been withdrawn from Vicksburg.

Oil has been struck in Lincoln county, Tenn.

The Virginia Legislature will not adjourn till July.

Jefferson Davis was sixty-two years of age on Friday last.

The Vicksburg Freedmen's Bank has $159,000 on deposit.

Rev. R. B. Campbell, Presbyterian minister at Canton, Miss., died last week.

The trade of Raleigh, N. C., has increased one hundred per cent. since the war.

A Board of Public Works is to be organized in Mississippi, under Gov. Alcorn's instructions.

The corner-stone of the new Masonic Temple at Holly Springs, Miss., will be laid on the 24th.

Fewer Georgians have applied for relief from political disabilities than from any other Southern State.

A court-house is being built in Tupelo, Miss., the seat of government of the new county of Alcorn.

The finest passenger depot in the South is to be erected in Grenada, Miss. Work will be commenced in July.

As an inducement to permanent residence in Gainesville, Ga., building lots are given away to actual settlers.

Colonel Joseph Hodgson, editor of the Montgomery (Ala.) Mail, is suggested for State Superintendent of Education.

The Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company has commenced the construction of a commodious depot at Chattanooga.

Three hundred Chinese laborers passed Vicksburg on Monday going up White river for distribution among the planters.

The Rev. J. C. Maple, late of Owensboro, Kentucky, has taken charge of the First Baptist church at Kansas City, Mo.

The Texas Conference of the M. E. Church South will be held by Bishop Marvin at Chappell Hill, commencing December 14th.

A Holly Springs, Memphis and Mobile road is to be chartered, and a Southern European immigration, land and manufacturing company.

Geologists have been in Union township, Mason county, W. Va., prospecting for silver, and a company has been formed for testing the matter.

The wheat fields of the Southern States are ripe, and the harvest is in progress. The crop in Georgia, Mississippi and Alabama is said to be good.

Louisiana papers give favorable accounts of the weather and crops in Madison, East and West Baton Rouge, Claiborne and Tensas. Cotton is doing particularly well.

It is understood that the committee appointed by the Memphis General Council to consider the subject will report in favor of a subscription of $250,000 to General Forrest's road.

The Montgomery (Ala.) Mail claims to have been the first to apply the epithet "carpet-bagger" to that class of Northern leeches which has fastened upon the Southern bodies politic.

A meeting is called in Parkersburg, W. Va., for the 15th inst., for the purpose of organizing a colony for emigration to Texas "or some other Southern State where land is productive and cheap."

Colonel Augustus Kenon, a lawyer of eminent ability, died at his home, in Milledgeville, Ga., on the 2d. He was a member of the Confederate Congress, and had often served in the State Legislature.

Attorney General Taylor, of Virginia, has expressed the emphatic opinion that the examination of ballot-boxes and ballots by the commissioners of the Richmond election was wholly and clearly illegal.

In Monroe county, Ga., the wheat has been harvested and turns out unexpectedly well. The stalk is diminutive but bright and free of rust, and the heads are uncommonly well filled with plump, heavy grain.

Judge Yelverton has discovered marl in the region south of Coffee, Ala., and from which point it may be easily shipped. The judge reports an immense deposit of it, which may prove to be an article of profitable traffic in the way of fertilizing.

Ambrose Henderson, a colored member of the Mississippi Legislature, has urged and secured the appointment of his "old master" to a chancellorship. His letter to Governor Alcorn is a model of perfect expression given to devoted, life-long friendship and kindnesses.

The temperance society at Augusta, Ark., has dissolved. By the rules the members were permitted to drink ale, but one of them, as he expressed it, found that beverage "bunglesome to his stomach" and fell back on whisky. The other members followed his example.

The Austin (Texas) Republican says: "On Saturday last nineteen Swedish immigrants, consigned to A. B. Palm, arrived in this city. They left Sweden on the 19th inst., and arrived as above. They were contracted for different persons in and around the city of Austin."

The death of Hon. J. T. Lamkin, who was Grand Master of Masons in Mississippi during the years 1867-8, is announced. Mr. Lamkin had attained to the 33d and last degree of Masonry, an honor which has not been conferred upon any Mississippian for a number of years past.

It is said that Whittemore's overwhelming success in South Carolina was attributable, in a great measure, to the fact that Mrs. W. campaigned for him by kissing the negro women promiscuously. Now what can the "Reformers" do to counteract a flank movement like that?

Governor Alcorn proposes to enforce the provision in the Mississippi charter of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroad, by which the road is forfeited to the State because of its failure to build a branch from Canton to Aberdeen. The branch road will now be built.

The act defining the duties of the Commissioner of Immigration just passed the Mississippi Legislature allows a salary of $2,500 and $1,000 traveling expenses. As the Commissioner does nothing but by instruction of the Governor he may be termed the Governor's immigration clerk.

The wheat fields are ripening fast in Giles county, Tenn., and reaping has already commenced, while in Maury and Williamson both wheat and barley are almost ripe for the sickle. In these three counties the wheat crop has not been so fine for many years. Other crops are equally as promising.

The celebrated pacing horse Wyandotte Chief died in St. Louis a few days ago. The Chief was one of the noted pacers of the West, having in his time beaten Ace-of-Diamonds and Billy Boyce, to wagons, in two minutes and twenty-nine seconds. He was ten years old, and was valued at $3,000.

One hundred and twenty-one dollars were rooted up a few days ago in a pig-pen near Sparta, Buchanan county, Mo., which proved to be the property of Samuel Gann, who buried it during the war. He thus invested about $2,200 in gold, and is still out about $700, of which he has forgotten the locality.

The New Orleans Picayune, in noticing the arrival at that port the other day of 167 coolies, direct from China, says: "These are the first coolies who have come direct from their native land to New Orleans, and upon their conduct will largely depend, no doubt, the question as to whether we are to have coolie labor in the South or not."

The following prices of stock in San Antonio, Texas, are based on actual sales: Good unbroken mules, from twelve to fourteen hands high, at an average of $30 per head. Good stock ponies, broken to the saddle, in good order and condition, from $25 to $30, and good American three-quarter bred mares, three to four years old, $15.

An important case to pre-emptors of railroad land was decided in the Circuit Court at Springfield, Mo., last week. James Bray brought an ejectment suit against R. J. Ragsdall, who had a railroad pre-emption. Judge Geiger decided that railroad pre-emptions are subject to sale under pre-emption. It is the first case involving this principle, and may be of interest to pre-emptors.

Governor Bullock, of Georgia, has paid out for clerk hire $22,861 40 more than Governor Jenkins did and $23,748 90 more than Governor Brown. That's one of the ways he is depleting what he calls his "private fortune." As the Governor is said to call the State road "my road," it is natural to suppose that he thinks the State fund his personal property.

The Jackson (Miss.) Clarion says: "The intelligent people of this State are more thoroughly disgusted with the mongrel party than they have ever been. The acts of the law-makers put into power by Ames' bayonets—their social equality and plunder legislation—is continually revealing features in the mongrel creed more abominable than they had ever dreamed."

The Board of Trustees of Oglethorpe College have decided that the erection of the college buildings at Atlanta, Georgia, should commence at once, and be finished in time for the commencement of exercises in January next. Rev. Dr. Wills accepts the Presidency of the college unconditionally. The old college buildings at Midway have been turned over to the people there, and will be converted into a high school.

De Bow's Review collates a few figures which show most strikingly the immense loss suffered by the cotton growing States in not manufacturing a larger proportion of the cotton crop before exportation. Of a stock of 2,392,254 bales, one and a half million are said to have been exported to foreign countries. Northern mills spun 787,512 bales, or thirty-two per cent., and Southern mills 84,998 bales, or about two and a half per cent.

The Nashville Banner says: "Mr. John Moffat, a Scotch Canadian, a man who is well known in Canada and throughout the Northern States as a temperance lecturer, literary and scientific man, has determined to make Tennessee his future home. Besides taking $10,000 of stock in the Tennessee Coal and Railroad Company, he has bought about 3,000 acres of land on Cumberland mountain, on the line of this railroad, on which he proposes to locate a large number of small farmers—educated and practical farmers—under an organization which will afford facilities in transportation that individual effort could not secure. Mr. Moffat concluded these contracts some weeks since, has made his payments, and is now building his house. He is now here on his way North to prepare for bringing out the first lot of settlers."

Rich deposits of copper are said by the Greenfield (Mo.) Reporter to be within half a mile of that place. That paper adds: "A few days since we visited the place and procured some fine specimens. There are also evidences of lead in the same neighborhood. The purchasers of the silver mine on the sixteenth section west of this are well satisfied with their investment, and it is their intention to develop it as soon as practicable. We understand that they have shipped some very fine specimens to St. Louis and the East for analyzation, but as yet have not heard from them. The owners of the nickel mountain near Brasnot, in this county, have submitted some of their metal to experts, who have pronounced it as fine as can be procured. We have received several fine lumps of iron ore procured in township 29, range 6 east. The parties furnishing them state that it abounds in immense quantities there."

TELEGRAMS.

TUESDAY.

Mr. Greeley's illness has assumed a serious form, and serious apprehensions are felt for his recovery.

The New York Sun states that Mr. Fish is soon to be succeeded in the State Department by Senator Morrill, from Maine.

The Committee on Reconstruction has resolved, as a rule, not to remove the political disabilities of any person who has not petitioned for such removal.

On Saturday, seven ships, loaded with refined and crude petroleum, cleared from Philadelphia for Europe, comprising 1,168,000 gallons. The total shipments are 5,000,000 gallons in excess of same time last year.

Reports from central and southern France represent the appearance of wheat not promising, while a fair average crop is expected in northern and eastern sections. In Russia the prospect of the wheat crop is mending, but prices at Odessa continue steady.

A communication from Vienna states that since the publication in Austria of the laws on religious liberty, a strange movement has arisen in the population of that city. In the course of less than two years about six hundred and eighty persons of both sexes have adjured Christianity for the Jewish faith, and that conversions are on the increase.

Private dispatches from Constantinople say that the massacre of Jews in Roumania was from four to eight thousand. Other stories heretofore telegraphed have been greatly exaggerated, and the massacre did not exceed three hundred. Among Jews in New York there is a manifest disposition to postpone action on the matter till more positive news is obtained.

The Paris journals of May 24 discuss scarcely any other subject but the Emperor's speech on receiving the result of the late vote on the plebiscitum. With the exception of the Left and Legitimatist, the various parties seem satisfied, each applying a portion of His Majesty's words to itself. All agree in affirming that no dissolution of the Legislature is intended, and that His Majesty spoke with great moderation and dignity.

WEDNESDAY.

Hon. Jas. C. Clark has been elected President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.

The Senate yesterday confirmed the nomination of Mrs. Susan H. Burbridge as postmistress at Hopkinsville, Ky.

The Ohio Republican State Executive Committee have issued a call for a Republican State convention, to take place on the 10th of August, to be composed of 473 delegates.

On the 27th of April the town of Gunnelaine, New Zealand, was inundated. The inhabitants fled to the hills and the towns of Windsor, West Martland, Goldburn, and other places during the flood. The loss of life is immense. A number of sheep were drowned. Mining matters were depressed.

A convention of the National Christian Association will begin in Cincinnati on Thursday to take action in relation to secret societies, believing that they are hostile to the gospel of Jesus Christ, and that their multiplication and increase of membership are fraught with imminent danger to true religion, liberty, justice, and equal rights.

Returns from the Oregon election are meager. The indications are that the legislative contest is close. Grover, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is probably elected by 400 majority. Portland telegrams say the election passed off quietly in that city. The county is Republican by about 300. The State is considered close. The Republicans have gained several counties.

THURSDAY.

The story of the massacre of Jews in Roumania is pronounced a canard.

Judge James Johnson, of Georgia, decides that under the code an administrator or executor cannot be garnished within twelve months after letters have been granted when legatee resides out of the State.

About one hundred Chinese laborers for Arkansas plantations were landed, the other day, at the mouth of White river. Negotiations are now being made for a large number of this class of laborers to work on the Memphis and Selma Railroad.

An agent of the Viceroy of Egypt arrived in New York on Tuesday to attend to the shipment of a new lot of rifles. Sixty thousand Remington rifles were shipped several weeks ago, and it is understood that forty thousand more have been completed and will go forward this week.

A terrible tornado visited Santee Agency on the 2d, which leveled the house and hospital and all the buildings connected with the Episcopal Mission to the ground, uprooting trees, destroying fences, &c. The width of its path was about two hundred yards. A carpenter, painter and an Indian were in the building at the time. The carpenter was killed instantly; the painter and Indian were carried into the woods about two hundred yards, receiving injuries from which the Indian died, and the painter is not likely to recover. S. D. Hinman and family, in the mission house at the time, escaped with but little injury.

FRIDAY.

Disraeli is to be raised to the peerage.

It is announced that Mace and McCoole, the Western pugilist, are matched to fight for $5,000 a side.

General Shanks, Republican, was renominated for Congress yesterday in the Ninth Indiana district.

The Indianapolis Daily Journal has been purchased by L. W. Hasselman. W. H. Fishback, a prominent attorney, will be editor.

Treadwall Sayers contests the election of Hon. R. J. Morgan as Chancellor at Memphis on the grounds of fraud in the election, and that the election should have been held in August.

The Fenians declare that their expedition is not over; that they will make another raid on Canada in a quarter least expected. Indications are that they will show their strength in the Red River country, for which they have been long prepared.

A London correspondent confirms the statement that the alleged Roumanian butchery was simply a student's joke. The Jewish local committee thanked the government for stifling the movement in the beginning. There is nothing later, and no details have been received.

The pneumatic tube which was being sunk at the center pier of the bridge at Leavenworth, Kansas, was forced out of plumb Tuesday noon by the current of the river, and soon after fell with a great crash, crushing and sinking the steam scow which was used in operating the tube. Three men, Peter Harrington, Joseph Morris and Charles Halley, were killed, and another wounded. Work of sinking another shaft will be commenced at once.

The celebrated thoroughbred herd of cattle owned by Daniel McMillan, Esq., of Xenia, Ohio, was sold at public auction on Wednesday, on the premises, comprising about sixty head of the choicest blood. It attracted the largest gathering of stock breeders ever held in the United States, coming from California, the Canadas, and all parts of the States and the Territories. The aggregate sales were over $65,000. Among the choicest cattle were the cow Mignonette, sold to C. C. & R. H. Parks, Waukegan, Ills., for $3,000; cow Louan, of Oakland, to J. C. Jenkins, Petersburg, Ky., $3,850; heifer calf of the above, to Geo. Murray, Racine, Wis., $2,000.

SATURDAY.

Toole, the English comedian, is about to visit the United States.

The Vermont Constitutional Convention voted 118 to 115 in favor of biennial sessions of the Legislature. A reconsideration was moved.

Encouraging reports of the condition of the crops continue to be received from all parts of the West. Wheat is an exception at some points.

A recent letter charges Tom Allen with throwing off the fight with Mace, and cites various incidents which occurred on the ground and remarks made before and after the mill to prove this statement.

Reports from New England and New York State say that crops have suffered severely for want of rain. Until the beginning of this week but little rain has fallen in Western New York for a month past. The fruit and berry crop had a narrow escape from being a total failure.

A Pembina correspondent of the 30th ult. says the Indians are concentrated in the vicinity of Lake of the Woods, with the purpose of giving fight to the Canadians when they penetrate the swamps. Riell's picket line extends from Lake of the Woods to Pembina mountain.

The War Department has sent a communication to the City Council at Richmond, offering to surrender the Davis mansion to the city authorities, on condition that all claims for rent or damages shall be relinquished. For some time the government has been holding the property on the ground that it belonged to the Confederacy. It was purchased by the city of Richmond early in the war, and presented to the rebel government for the residence of its President. Proof of these purchases and donation has, however, been lost.

SUNDAY.

Among the passengers for Europe yesterday was ex-President Wade of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

The building of the Young Men's Christian Association, in Buffalo, is draped in mourning in respect to the memory of Dickens.

The Trustees of the University of Nashville have accepted the proposition of Generals Bushrod Johnson and Kirby Smith to lease that institution for fifteen years.

A very destructive hail and wind storm passed over St. Charles county, Missouri, last Monday evening, destroying crops, gardens, vineyards etc., to the amount of about $25,000.

An Indianapolis dispatch says: McFarland, the great unhung lunatic, is still in the city, consulting with his attorney, the Hon. Joseph E. McDonald, with a view to having the divorce recently granted his wife set aside. A reporter of the New York World attempted to interview him, but he appeared to be enjoying a lucid interval, and refused to answer any questions. Public sympathy here is almost entirely with Mrs. McFarland, who was universally respected by all who met her during her residence in this city.

MONDAY.

Wm. Gilmore Simms, a distinguished novelist, died at Charleston, S. C., Saturday evening, aged 64.

Jones' grist mill, at Washington mills, N. Y., was burned yesterday. Loss, $15,000; insured for $11,000.

The base ball match between the Red Stockings and Yale clubs, at New Haven, was prevented Saturday by rain.

Wm. H. Moore, a young man of respectable family, was killed in Baltimore Saturday night by Wm. Guinn, who has not yet been arrested.

A Memphis dispatch says: "The cold weather and continued rains for the past few days have had a bad effect on the crops, which are badly in the grass."

President Grant and party were guests of Mr. Cameron at his country seat at Lochiel yesterday. The party will leave on the morning train for Washington.

Congressional.

MONDAY.

In the Senate a bill was reported with amendments for the improvement of water communication between the Mississippi river and Lake Michigan. A bill granting lands to Alabama in aid of the Savannah and Memphis railroad was referred; as also a bill to prohibit contracts for servile labor. The Texas Pacific railroad bill was made a special order. The joint resolution increasing the pay of Assistant Census Marshals not exceeding fifty per cent., passed. The law authorizing the exportation of goods in bond overland to Mexico, was repealed. The proposed amendment to the rules was discussed without action. The Indian appropriation bill was variously amended. An appropriation for the Choctaws of $350,000 was rejected on the ground that they had aided the rebellion. The House joint resolution granting right of way to the Memphis and El Paso Railroad Company, was indefinitely postponed. Bill for settlement of claims for Quartermaster stores furnished or taken by the United States within States in rebellion during the late [illegible] came up and was discussed. [illegible] amendment of Mr. Williams declaring [illegible] act to provide only for examination and not to create any objection on the part of the Government for payment of claims was debated at length. Without action, the Senate adjourned.

In the House a large number of bills were introduced and referred, including bills incorporating the branch of the contemplated Southern Trans-Continental Railroad Company as the North Carolina Western Railroad Company; for the appointment of a [illegible] for leveeing the Mississippi; to provide for the payment of loyal claims for property taken or destroyed by the [illegible] States; to provide for repairs of the [illegible] on Red river, between its mouth and Shreveport; to authorize the President to [illegible] proposition to the Spanish Government for settlement of the difficulty in Cuba by arbitration or otherwise; to amend the act of June 30, 1868, imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, so as to allow the same drawback as allowed on rum and alcohol. Tuesday of next week was assigned to consideration of Cuban affairs, and a motion agreed to to publish majority and minority reports in reference to the matter previous to that day. The bill to authorize the funding of the national debt was made the special order for Thursday of next week. The bill to reduce taxation was then discussed. Mr. Schenck offered as amendments the first four sections of the tariff bill, which were severally agreed to. The bill then, as amended, passed, 150 to 35, the Democrats voting in the negative. The currency bill was made the special order for Wednesday of next week, and speeches limited to ten minutes. An amendment in the postoffice appropriation bill to make the pay of letter-carriers $1,100 a year was rejected, as was one striking out appropriation for that object. The letter-carrier system was restricted to cities of not less than 40,000 inhabitants. A bill to prohibit contracts for servile labor, having reference to Chinese, was referred. The evening session was exclusively for debate.

TUESDAY.

In the Senate, a bill was introduced granting the right of way to the Arkansas and Delta Railroad, and to aid in the construction of the same. Bill for the apportionment of representation in Congress among the States was made the special order for Thursday. The proposed amendment to the rules providing for calling the previous question in the Senate was discussed. The Indian appropriation bill was discussed. An amendment introduced by Mr. Pomeroy elicited an inquiry from Mr. Davis as to whether there was any stealage in the bill. Pomeroy said he did not know of any, to which Mr. Davis replied that if Mr. P. did not know of any there must be none. Mr. Morton believed the reservation system a failure. A motion to take up the Chattanooga and Cincinnati railroad bill was not agreed to.

In the House a bill passed making Kansas City, Mo., a port of delivery. A bill also passed authorizing United States courts to be held at Helena, Ark. The bill regulating payment of members in cases of contested elections was taken up and laid on the table. The banking and currency bill was introduced and advocated by Mr. Garfield. Cox and Morgan opposed the bill, the latter calling on Southern and Western members to combine against the Eastern bondholders and defeat it. A joint resolution was introduced removing the Charleston Navy Yard to Kittery, Me. The Senate amendment allowing increased compensation to census-takers passed. At the evening session several prepared speeches on the currency bill were read or ordered printed.

WEDNESDAY.

In the Senate a memorial of Mr. Hatch was presented, setting forth that his rights as an American citizen had been violated in his unjustifiable arrest, imprisonment and sentence to death by the Dominican authorities, and that his release was prevented by the interposition of Gen. Babcock, an officer of the United States army, who was acting as commissioner for the annexation of San Domingo. An animated debate ensued upon the reference of the memorial. Mr. Chandler said Hatch was a troublesome, worthless scoundrel, and ought to have been hung, while Sumner thought Babcock ought to be cashiered for his interference. Finally the matter was referred to a special committee of seven. The Indian appropriation bill was considered and passed. The apportionment bill was considered for some time, when the Senate adjourned.

In the House a bill passed providing that persons who lost the sight of both eyes, both feet or both hands shall be paid a pension at the rate of twenty-five dollars per month. A report on the supply of artificial limbs to disabled soldiers was agreed to. Mr. Fitch had read an article from the New York Post reflecting upon him, the writer of which he denounced as a wicked and cowardly liar. Mr. Buster exonerated Mr. F. from all blame in the matter referred to. The currency bill was then resumed. An amendment was offered reducing the proposed new issue [illegible] ninety millions to fifty-five millions. Mr. Garfield moved to strike out the funding section. Mr. Stephenson favored expansion rather than contraction. Mr. Holman condemned the whole banking system. Mr. Kerr was in favor of withdrawing the National bank notes and substituting greenbacks. After discussion and explanations, the House finally agreed to adjourn, thus virtually killing the bill.

THURSDAY.

In the Senate Mr. Davis gave notice of a bill to allow all Indian nations and tribes having rights under existing laws and treaties to sue in the United States courts, with the right to either party to go to the Supreme Court upon a writ of error or appeal. A resolution relating to the length of span of Ohio river bridges was debated. Mr. Morton thought there was danger that navigation would be destroyed on the Ohio by short-span bridges. After some debate the resolution was rejected. House bill apportioning the numbers of Representatives in Congress was amended by making the number 300, and then laid over. The bill abolishing the franking privilege was considered, Mr. Ramsey advocating its passage. Mr. Drake would not favor the bill unless a proviso was inserted to compel Senators and Representatives to pay their own postage.

In the House, Mr. McCormick made an explanation in reference to his connection with Cuban bonds. A resolution in relation to abolishing the duty on coal was considered, but it was decided out of order. The Committee on Banking and Currency reported a bill to punish unlawful certification of checks by officers of National Banks, which, after a short discussion, was passed. The bill to provide a national currency of coin notes, and equalize the distribution of the circulating notes with a substitute therefor, was reported, but considerable filibustering ensued, and it went over until Tuesday. The bill to establish a uniform system of naturalization then came up. The bill consists of seventeen sections, containing provisions for carrying it out and penalties for fraudulent actions under it. The bill was advocated by Messrs. Davis, Ward, and Stevenson, and opposed by Messrs. Eldridge, Cox, Sargent, Fitch, Axtell, Conger, Finklenburg, McNeely, Kaye and others, and finally tabled by a vote of 102 to 63. Mr. Davis, of New York, who voted in the affirmative, moved a reconsideration. Without action, the House adjourned.

FRIDAY.

In the Senate the bill granting land to the Central Branch of the U. P. R. R. was recommitted. The franking bill was considered. Howard advocated the abolition of the franking privilege as an experiment. A joint resolution was reported appropriating $50,000 to pay expenses of Indians visiting Washington. The resolution granting right of way to the Memphis and El Paso and Pacific railroad was indefinitely postponed. A bill passed making uniform the salaries of Chief Justice and Associate Justices in Territories.

In the House, Mr. Kerr reported adversely to the bill creating a new judicial district in Kentucky, which was tabled. A bill passed creating St. Joseph, Mo., a port of delivery. A bill amendatory of the acts for the [illegible] of causes in certain cases from State [illegible] eral courts, by extending their applica[illegible] cases of ejectment where parties in [illegible] are citizens of different States, passed. [illegible] Scott Smith, correspondent of the New [illegible] Evening Post, was brought before the [illegible] the House to show cause why he sho[illegible] not be expelled from the reporters' gallery for making statements reflecting on the integrity of members of the House. Mr. Smith submitted a written statement. [illegible]nally the subject was referred to a special committee of five to investigate the matter, and Mr. Smith was discharged. The legislative appropriation bill, with Senate amendments, was reported. A substitute was offered to the Senate amendment making the pay of female clerks the same as males. The substitute simply throws open all classes of clerkships to competent women. A substitute was adopted to the effect that no pardon or amnesty be admitted in cases before the Court of Claims, except when granted during the continuance of active operations of the rebellion under proclamation of President Lincoln.

SATURDAY.

In the Senate the joint resolution appropriating $50,000 for the expenses of the Indian delegations visiting Washington passed. The bill making a grant of land to the central branch of the Union Pacific railroad was called up. Sherman opposed the bill, as also Yates and Thayer. Howard and Harlan favored it. After a long discussion, the bill was finally passed—32 against 13.

In the House, leave was asked to report a bill to repeal the tenure-of-office act. Mr. Axtell read an article from a California paper, charging corruption in Congress in the matter of the Northern Pacific railroad franchise, and suggested a committee of reporters be appointed to watch the members. Pat Woods, the Richmond policeman who whipped Representative Porter, was presented and turned over to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms. The Legislative Appropriation bill was considered, and a number of Senate amendments adopted and rejected. The Army bill was reported by the Committee of Conference and adopted. It provides for a standing army of 30,000 men. Officers not assigned by the 1st of January are to be mustered out of service.

Death of Charles Dickens.

[BY OCEAN CABLE.]

LONDON, June 10, 3 A. M.—Charles Dickens died at twenty minutes past six last evening, of paralysis.

LONDON, June 9, 10 P. M.—The London Globe in its last edition this evening startled the community with the announcement that Charles Dickens had been seized with paralysis and was lying insensible at his residence at Gad's Hill, near Rochester, in Kent. The news spread rapidly, and created the most profound regret, but the worst was still to come. Telegrams have since been received announcing the death of the great novelist at a quarter past six last evening. Mr. [illegible]ens was at dinner on Wednesday, when [illegible] seized with a fit.

Dr. Steele, of the village of Strood, who was for many years the family physician of Mr. Dickens, was immediately called in, and remained till nearly midnight. The condition of the patient becoming worse and worse, it was deemed advisable to summon a physician from L[illegible]. Telegrams were promptly dispatched, and this morning several London ph[illegible] arrived at Gad's Hill. A consulta[illegible] held, and the case was at once pro[illegible]less. The patient sank gradually, and died at fifteen minutes past six this evening. Mr. Dickens had been ill for several days, but not seriously. He had even visited Rochester and other points during the present week.

LONDON, June 10.—The death of Dickens has plunged the nation into mourning. All the London papers have obituary articles this morning.

The Times says the ordinary expressions of regret are now cold and conventional. Millions of people feel the personal bereavement. Statesmen, savans, and benefactors of the race when they die can leave no such void. They cannot, like this great novelist, be an inmate of every house.

The Daily Times says without intellectual pedigree, his writings formed an era in English literature. He was generous, loving, and universally beloved. He leaves, like Thackeray, an unfinished story.

The Morning Post says Charles Dickens did more than any cotemporary to make English literature loved and admired.

The Telegraph regards the distinguished dead as a public servant, whose task is nobly fulfilled.

Another account says Mr. Dickens was entertaining a dinner party at his house at Gad's Hill. Mrs. Hogart, who was seated near him, observed evident signs of distress upon his countenance. She then made the remark to him that he would be ill. To this Mr. Dickens replied: "Oh, no, I have only got a headache. I shall be better presently." He then asked that the open window be shut. Almost immediately he became unconscious, and fell back in his chair insensible. He was immediately conveyed to his room, and medical attention summoned. Mr. Dickens still remained unconscious, and never recovered animation. His son and daughters remained steadfastly at his bedside until his death. It is stated that Mr. Dickens has several times of late complained that he experienced considerable difficulty in working, because his powers of application were becoming impaired. He also said that his thoughts no longer came to him spontaneously, as in former times. While at Preston he had need of medical aid, and called upon a physician, who warned him not to continue reading, because he was doing so at the peril of his life.

LONDON, June 10.—The death of Mr. Dickens causes profound sorrow throughout the land. Mr. Dickens was apparently in good health on Wednesday, when he wrote several [illegible]es of his novel, Edwin Drood. The sud[illegible] of the blow intensifies the affliction of his friends. There are unusual demonstrations of public grief in London and other [illegible]ities.

LONDON, June 11.—Queen Victoria, immediate[illegible] intelligence of Mr. Dickens' death, wa[illegible]municated with at court and dispatched a special message of condolence to the surviving members of the family of the deceased author. The public institutions in the city suspended business immediately after hearing of the melancholy event.

No arrangements for the funeral of Dickens have yet (noon) been made. No inquest will be held on the remains.

The last letter written by Dickens was dated June 8th. This contained expressions of the deepest reverence for religion, and is quoted in the newspapers as repudiating any contrary impression which might be derived from accidental expressions in his books.

Dickens' name had been proposed to the Union Club, and balloting on his admission as a member was to have occurred on Wednesday, the 22d inst. It is intimated the funeral will be private. Only the usual invitation to friends of the family has been given. The place of burial is not yet decided on.

In his will Dickens leaves All the Year Round to his sons, with many valuable suggestions about management.

THE FASHIONS.

I.
Children's Clothing.

So much has been said about children's clothing that it would seem as though novelties must be well nigh exhausted by this time; and yet there is an endless variety of pretty styles, that give to each little garment a different look and an individuality of its own—so many, indeed, that the difficulty is not in finding something to write about, but where to commence enumerating and describing. Previous reports have dwelt more particularly upon what is provided for the smallest of the great crowd of youngsters, to the neglect of the misses, whose wardrobes are next in importance and richness to their mammas'. When the present style of dressing children began to make its appearance, in the early days of plenty and prodigality that the war brought, every child, robed in the hight of the fashion, seemed a caricature puppet, decked out for a show. But the eye has become at last so familiar with the caprices of fashion that their dress is no longer regarded as striking or unusual. In fact, simplicity and plainness are more likely to attract attention by their oddity than the most exaggerated modes. No material is more popular for young misses' and little girls' street suits than the soft, checked silks, that are both moderate in price and durable in texture. The fashion of making them is simple and inexpensive—that is, so far as trimming is concerned; for nothing but the material is usually employed, or the same quality of plain silk, in some bright color, put on in box-plaited ruches raveled out on each edge. At a leading house I saw a very pretty model, designed for a miss of thirteen: The skirt cut just to the top of the boots, with front and two side breadths gored in the [illegible] manner, and two straight breadths be[illegible] full at the back. The mate[illegible] green and white checked silk, [illegible]ming of plain green, pinked on [illegible]. On the bottom of the skirt was a [illegible]e, seven inches deep. This was [illegible] three scant ruffles, standing up [illegible] above another. Each one of these [illegible] to the dress, at intervals of an [illegible]r two, to keep it in place. It [illegible] be understood that these were all cut [illegible]bias. A strip of the silk, two inches [illegible]d pinked on each edge, ran around [illegible] of the flounce, to hide where it join[illegible] ruffles. This was sewed through the [illegible] by two rows of machine stitching, a [illegible] of an inch apart. The overskirt to this [illegible], square, apron front, joined to two [illegible]ing-like sections, each section com[illegible] of [illegible] graduating pieces overlapping [illegible]. The first of these was trimmed with a [illegible] of the silk, three inches wide, representing a flounce, similar to the bottom of the lower skirt; three pieces of silk, pinked on the upper edge, rising an inch above the other, headed this, with a narrow row through the center. The two upper leaves had a garniture precisely to match, only narrower, and consisting of two upright headings. No jacket or paletot accompanied this for the street; instead, there was a high body, closing behind, with green silk crochet buttons, and bretelles that gradually widened from the waist to the shoulders, finished with the same sort of trimming as the overskirt. The sleeves were coat, with a pinking of silk around the wrist. A large sash, decorated to match another dress, was of the same kind of silk, in another color—a beautiful Empress blue. The overskirt to this varied from the other, by having a plain pointed section on the hips, between the apron and back part of the panier. This was for a girl of eight, and was cut to reach an inch or two below the knee. For anything thicker than this for common wear and cool days, especially for traveling, the small black and white shepherds' plaids will be employed, trimmed with bands of black velvet. For full dress, to be worn to parties, the best qualities of glace silks, made up with puffed tulle paniers, looped with tiny bow-knots the color of the dress and broad sashes to correspond. Tarleton, trimmed with three or four box-plaited ruffles in any bright color, and looped with roses, makes a lovely and inexpensive dress for a child; white with crimson, buff with black velvet, or pink and silver, are all elegant.

II.
Ornaments.

Tiny bracelets for the arms are admissable on such occasions, and a locket strung on a ribbon for the neck; but as a general thing children look much prettier without jewelry.

III.
Shoes.

Fancy colored shoes are always adopted for dressy occasions, generally to match the color of the dress or the trimmings, and the same in gloves. The loveliest shoes are brought out for children now, in all colors. Nothing could be more beautiful than their dear little feet in pink, blue, or the tiny little gilt shoes—veritable Cinderella slippers. There is nothing about a child's dress that should receive so much attention as its shoes, for an ill-fitting or badly chosen shoe will destroy the effect of the most graceful costume.

IV.
Elegant Dresses.

White Swiss and Paris muslin, elaborately trimmed with thread or Valenciennes lace, are very much worn by children whose parents can afford the expense, and are always elegant and appropriate. A very pretty material for dresses, to be worn on semi-dress occasions, is the French nainsook, a very fine sheen texture that looks like cambric. It retains its freshness much longer than either of the other materials mentioned. This material is a yard and a half wide and sells at $1 50 a yard. It, also, can be made up very elegantly with Valenciennes lace, but such garniture being too expensive for any but people of means, a simpler method is adopted of trimming with ruffles and tucks, or puffs and tucks; either form a very handsome trimming. The skirt in this fabric should not be gored, but gathered in full, with more plainness before than behind. The bottom is turned up with a hem three inches and a half, and a ruffle placed above this, or on it, the same width; four or five tiny tucks head it, and then a ruffle, and then again tucks, alternately to the knees. The overskirt is straight like the lower one, with two ruffles and two rows of tucks. The waist is a French yoke outlined by a narrow ruffle, and the coat sleeves have the same, turned up from the wrist. Revering is used a great deal on such dresses, and, lined with some bright color, looks very pretty and dressy.

V.
"Sacks."

As all these little dresses need something to go over them in cool days, sacks of white honey-comb cloth and opera flannel, trimmed with box-plaited ruches of bright-colored silk, raveled out on both edges, are the *ne plus ultra* of fashion.

VI.
"The Hair."

Girls still wear their hair like naiads of the sea, carelessly floating. It is generally dampened and braided up over night, to give it the wavy look. Very small girls part off the front hair, comb it back plainly from the face, and tie it with a bright ribbon an inch or two from the ends, which are left loose and falling over the back hair, which is floating. Older girls give the same crinkled appearance to the hair by braiding, but, after it is taken out, the front is parted off and a round comb or fillet of ribbon passed through and tied on top of the head. The front locks are then turned back from the face in a loose, fluffy manner, and caught carelessly with a hair-pin stuck through the comb.

VII.
Hats.

As the season advances just enough variation is noticeable in hats for adults, as well as children, to make a new one necessary to those who love variety, and have plenty of means. The most popular hat for girls' demi-toilette is the "Tip Top," a brim hat, with a tiny crown. It comes mostly in the plain straws and Neapolitan braids. The under side of the brim is lined with a puffing of white tulle, a garniture of ribbon with long ends floating over the back, and a cluster of daisies or forget-me-nots in front, or any small flower that taste suggests; pink rose-buds are always pretty. For full dress there are oval-shaped white chips, with low crown, designed for girls from five to ten, the edge of the brim bound with blue velvet or white satin, the crown encircled with two or three ruches or bands of velvet, with a cluster of flowers set daintily on the left side, held by a pearl crescent or a golden butterfly. The extent to which blue is used as a garniture would seem to indicate that blonde beauties are in the ascendant. The turban shape has become so thoroughly grounded in public favor that, within the last fortnight, milliners have effected a compromise by cutting off the brim of the high Swiss hat, so much worn, and trimming the crown about with a full puffing of tulle, that gives the turban look, decorated with jaunty shoo-fly bows of ribbon mixed with daisies. A hat similar to this is gotten up for young ladies' evening and visiting dress. About an inch of the brim is left on these, and the crown is trimmed with rows of point lace and a very simple cluster of tea roses and buds, nestling among the soft masses of tulle in front, producing decidedly the most tasteful and elegant dress-hat of the season. Little two-year-old boys' hats are turban crowns, with coronet front, with bands of blue or cherry velvet and white feather pompon.

VIII.
Jewelry.

The loveliest things have been brought out this season, in French gilt, that I have ever seen. Crosses in delicate filagree, and earrings to match, and the most beautiful bracelets, broad bands of frosted gold with narrow lines of black enamel on each edge, and every variety of Japanese and Egyptian ornaments, which are always so queer and beautiful. This jewelry is worn by the very best people, because it enables them to have so many more changes than they could have in the real. Pearls are much more elegant and fashionable for a bride than diamonds. Gentlemen, whose means will allow, wear large amethyst and sapphire sleeve-buttons, and rings. Square onyx, bloodstone and agate are favorite styles. A new fashion for gentlemen's shirts is, to have the front entirely closed, and button them behind, an admirable fashion for old bachelors who have no one to sew on their buttons. VASHTI.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Reported expressly for the COURIER-JOURNAL, by
DANIEL JAMES,
Attorney at Law, Frankfort, Ky.

FRANKFORT, June 9, 1870.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Roberts vs. Roberts, Harrison.
Price, &c. vs. Levy, Summers & Co., Fulton; affirmed.
Riddle, &c. vs. Lewis, Madison; reversed.
Jackson vs. Commonwealth, Clark; reversed.
Commonwealth vs. Litteral, Gallatin; affirmed.
Commonwealth vs. Steffee, Franklin; dismissed.
Elkin and ux. vs. Quinsberry, Clark; affirmed.

FRANKFORT, June 10, 1870.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Commonwealth vs. Howe, Gallatin; affirmed.
Commonwealth vs. Ewing, Warren; affirmed.
Commonwealth vs. Halley, Boyd; affirmed.
Commonwealth vs. Ingraham, Lexington City Court; dismissed.
Commonwealth vs. Harper, &c., Russell; affirmed.
Carter vs. Wright, Bath; affirmed.
Keaton vs. Commonwealth, Greenup, dismissed.
Keaton vs. Commonwealth, Greenup; dismissed.
Letton, &c., vs. Carty, &c., Whitley; affirmed.
Shinkle vs. City of Covington, Kenton; reversed.
Clay's adm'r vs. Clay, Henderson; reversed.
Commonwealth vs. Kelley, Boyd; reversed.
Crutcher vs. Commonwealth, Gallatin; dismissed.
Covington & Lex. R. R. Co. vs. Commonwealth, Fayette; dismissed.
Commonwealth vs. York, &c., Knox; affirmed.

FRANKFORT, June 11, 1870.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Taylor vs. Taylor, McLean; reversed.
Blaydes, &c., vs. Glenn & Sons, Montgomery; reversed.
Richmond & Lex. Turnpike Co. vs. Commonwealth, Fayette; dismissed.
Walton vs. Mize, Estill; affirmed.

An Independent Candidate.

Mr. T. Jack Conn announces himself a candidate for County Court Clerk in these words:

"*To the People of Jefferson County:*

"It has been with unbounded pleasure, as well as surprise, that I have read the names of hundreds of my truest friends, in the public prints, calling upon me to become an independent candidate for the office I now enjoy. You all know the circumstances connected with which I have been associated recently, and your own confessions that I have been swindled and deceived, are sufficient evidences of your sincerity. I am at the mercy of my friends. What they say, I am willing to abide by; and knowing the feeling you have toward me, and that the support you offer comes from your hearts, I announce myself as an independent candidate for the office of County Court Clerk, and if elected will, as heretofore, do my utmost to retain the admiration and confidence of my friends. T. JACK CONN."

River and Weather.

LOUISVILLE, June 12.

YESTERDAY morning opened cold, cloudy, dark and gloomy, with the mercury down to 60. About nine o'clock it commenced raining and continued to rain throughout the day. At 6 p. m. it was still raining with but little prospect of a clearing up. Such weather as we have had for the past three or four days is very unusual for this season of the year. It has been so damp and chilly that fires and overcoats have been brought into use. The river was stationary last evening, with 5 feet in the canal and 3 feet in the pass down the Indian chute. The late rains that we have had will give more water before many days.

☞ Napoleon, while visiting a carriage manufactory in Paris the other day, was approached by a workman, a native of Corsica, who remarked, with familiarity enough, that they were cousins, since a Bonaparte married one of his ancestresses in the last century. "My cousin," said the Emperor, "I am *incognito*—be you equally so."

☞ During the year ending May 1st, the two leading dry goods houses in Chicago sold $20,283,473 worth of goods.

STEPHENS ON THE WAR.

"The Matchless Duplicity and Dishonesty of Seward"—The Hampton Roads Conference—Lee's Invasion, Etc.

The advance sheets of the second volume of Alexander H. Stephens' important work have been read by the editor of the Augusta Constitutionalist. The following extracts from that paper show the scope of this remarkable contribution to the history of the war:

The initial colloquy is taken up with a distinction as to our form of government. The federative principle is held to be a discovery in political science. We are a confederated nation—a nation of nations, in which the power of sovereignty is divisible, but not the sovereignty itself. The narrative then proceeds to the causes of conflict arising from misinterpretation of the governmental principle enunciated. The passage of personal liberty bills by several of the Northern States, preventative of the rendition of fugitives from service, is shown to have been violative of the Federal compact, since, without ample pledges on the part of the North, there never would have been any Union. The agitation arising from this breach of contract, bad as it was, became intensified by the declaration of Salmon P. Chase, that the Northern States would never repeal their acts. Hence, the secession of the South was principally brought about by the perfidy of the North, and her declared determination to continue in perfidy. Mr. Stephens completely exonerates the South from inauguration of the war. The first gun at Sumter was not the overt act, since the agressor in war is not the first who uses force, but the first who renders force necessary. It is clearly shown, too, that the South exhausted every known means of preventing strife, but was met at every turn by the matchless duplicity and dishonesty of William H. Seward. The history of the formation of the Confederate government is elaborately drawn. Jefferson Davis was looked upon by all as an eminently conservative man. Toombs was to have been chosen President, but failed through a singular misapprehension on the part of representatives of other States, who had understood that he refused to have his name put forward. There was some misunderstanding likewise concerning Howell Cobb being the choice of Georgia. By accidental complications Mississippi had the first choice, and chose Jefferson Davis, leaving Georgia the second, which resulted in the Vice Presidency of Mr. Stephens. The Montgomery constitution is a monument of the wisdom, forecast, and statesmanship of its framers and an everlasting refutation of the charges brought against the South of disloyalty to the federative principle. Coercion was unconstitutional and only defended on the plea of necessity—the plea of the tyrant in all ages of the world. A convention of the States called by Congress would have prevented war and restored the Union; or, in case the South refused to go into such a convention, the North would have had a better cause for battle. It is a misnomer to call the war a "rebellion" or a "civil war." It was a "war between the States." One of the most remarkable and vigorous portions of Mr. Stephens' book is his statement of the treatment of prisoners of war by both belligerents. The cruelty and torture charged upon the South is fixed upon Stanton and the Washington authorities, and upon them and their policy will forever rest the blood and the suffering of the brave on either side.

The responsibility for the failure to advance after the battle of Manassas is referred to President Davis. Mr. Stephens affirms that there never was any personal feud between him and Mr. Davis, though they differed widely on many questions of public policy. Mr. Davis is alluded to throughout in the kindest manner, and warmly defended against the aspersions of his enemies at home and abroad. Mr. Stephens believed that diplomacy could honorably stop the war in 1863. He proposed a mission to Washington for that purpose, when the military status was most favorable to both parties. Mr. Davis did not concur until too late, until, in fact, the military status had rendered such a course impossible. Lee's invasion of the North was a great blunder politically and in a military sense, but chargeable, in the main, to the Richmond cabinet. Gettysburg and Vicksburg turned the tide in favor of the North. But the vital blow struck at Southern success was in the mistaken policy of finance and conscription—the latter, especially. The people's spirits were broken by it, and it was as unconstitutional as unnecessary. The people were willing to fight for liberty, but were not willing to be compelled to do so. If compulsion had been necessary, the war ought to have been abandoned; for no people are worthy of liberty, or capable of preserving it, who have to be driven into battle. Even in the early part of 1865 Mr. Stephens had hopes, in case the policy of the administration changed. It did not change, and so conscription, impressment, the suspension of habeas corpus, and prodigal waste of lives and property were the causes of Southern despair and defeat. Much light is thrown upon the Hampton Roads Conference. There seems to be little doubt that a scheme was concocted to terminate the war by a diversion of the question to another channel and a joint movement of both armies against the French in Mexico. To have been successful the preliminaries to a military convention demanded the utmost secrecy. Mr. Stephens proposed that Mr. Davis should meet Mr. Lincoln. He refused, and suggested three commissioners. Mr. Stephens advised that three able men should be appointed whose absence would not be detected or observed. Mr. Davis, however, insisted upon appointing just the very trio whose absence from Richmond would have been remarked at once. In consequence, the matter became a common public rumor, and the whole business was thus defeated from the start. Nobody was more disappointed at this result than Mr. Davis, who subsequently seemed to lose his good judgment, but never his ardent devotion to liberty. Mr. Stephens descants upon the future destiny of the United States. He holds that the South is powerless at this time to shape or control events. The judiciary department, though sadly brow-beaten, may still be a bulwark of liberty. So far, however, the cause lost at Appomattox was not the Federal principle, but the maintenance of that principle by arms. The point reached by the Centralists is an attempt by duress to induce certain States, as sovereign States, to conform to their action under the semblance of voluntary consent. The battle is still to be fought in the forum of reason, on the validity or invalidity of their acts. To the last Mr. Stephens lingers wistfully over his beloved South and her cause. He declares that we are not a "conquered people;" at all events, that assumption has never been formally avowed at Washington. He conjures his countrymen to avoid accepting responsibility for the acts of tyrants. It should never be said that the South is the author of her own degradation. Some day or other the uprising Northern masses may rally to the cry that the "Cause of the South is the cause of us all." But if there be no reaction and no rallying the condition of the South will soon be that of the North. The loss of Southern liberty will only antedate by a few years the destruction of Northern freedom. The judgment of posterity will not in any event brand us as "rebels and traitors," but rather as self-sacrificing patriots, and our heroes and martyrs will take their places in history by the side of Washington, Hampden and Sydney. Centralism and empire may come, but the South will be acquitted of crime, for even centralism and empire will be her justification in the last struggle for constitutional liberty.

A MEXICAN SENSATION.

Rosecrans, Escobedo and J. Bankhead Magruder to Overrun Mexico.

A Brownsville letter to the New York Sun tells the following rather startling story:

"A filibustering expedition into Mexico is now organizing. The preliminary steps were taken several months ago, when Gen. Rosecrans, late of the United States army, paid a visit to that country, and traversed it extensively. The leaders of the expedition will be former officers of the United States army and of the late Confederacy, with General Rosecrans in supreme command. The headquarters are in New York city. The principal subordinate departments are Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Houston, Texas, New Orleans and Shreveport, Louisiana.

"Major R. Schelly, a Tribune correspondent during the war, has something to do with this expedition. He has been in Chicago for the past month, and may still be there. The Confederate General J. Bankhead Magruder is the commander of the New Orleans portion of the expedition, and, from all I hear, will play a prominent part in the affair.

"The Federal authorities at Washington are fully aware of the decisive steps about to be taken, and, as the saying is, wink at it. The grand passage over the Rio Grande and into the Mexican territory will take place in two months hence. The plan is as follows:

"Rosecrans and the Mexican General Escobedo, who, I am informed, is their hero, and in supreme command of the Mexican forces in the Northeast, and who fought the late Emperor Maximilian so well, have come to a satisfactory understanding, and, in consideration of a large sum of money paid to Escobedo, it is mutually understood and agreed to conduct the enterprise as follows: The filibusters will enter the country along the border, in squads of twenty and upward, and as if they were emigrants, miners (on their way to the gold mines of New Mexico), drovers and the like.

"General Escobedo is to withdraw his army one or two hundred miles away from the border, to enable the expedition to enter the country, organize, and then advance as a military force. Then both armies, supposed to be hostile, are to advance and have a short, sharp engagement, at the termination of which Escobedo is to break and fall back, in utter confusion, and then to aid and assist the carpet-baggers to conquer the country, and establish a government, with Rosecrans or some one else at its head, which government will ultimately be turned over to the United States authorities."

The Alabama and Chattanooga railroad will be completed and running from Chattanooga to Meridian within seven months—say by the first of January, 1871. It is now progressing at the rate of one mile per day.

MARRIED.

CARTER—RANDOLPH—Near Bremond, Texas, on Tuesday, May 17, by the Rev. Dr. Middleton, Mr. CHAMPE CARTER, Jr., and Miss VICTORIA RANDOLPH, all of Robertson county.

COLEMAN—HUNTINGTON—On the evening of the 9th inst., by Rev. L. Spalding, at the residence of A. J. Polk, Esq., Jefferson county, W. P. COLEMAN to LOUISA HUNTINGTON, both of this city.

DIED.

GRABLE—On the 5th inst., at 12½ o'clock, WILLIE T., infant son of Cyrus and Fannie Grable.

OWINGS—On the 6th of June, 1870, Mrs. REBECCA W. OWINGS, in the 77th year of her age.

ROWLAND—At his residence, in Henry county, on the morning of the 4th, GEO. J. ROWLAND, in the 58th year of his age. He was buried in the cemetery at Eminence, Ky.

DUERSON—At the residence of his son-in-law, F. C. Welman, on the morning of the 7 instant, at 7½ o'clock, Col. WM. DUERSON, in the 75th year of his age.

JEFFERSON—Suddenly, at 1½ o'clock P. M., June 10, 1870, of cholera infantum, LEWIS EDWARD, infant son of Henry T. and Julia S. Jefferson, aged 3 months and 20 days.

DOUGLASS—On Thursday, June 9, 1870, at 10 o'clock P. M., Miss VIOLA E. DOUGLASS, aged 15 years.

CAMPBELL—On the 10th inst., at the residence of his mother, Mrs. H. C. Campbell, No. 350 Center street, ARTHUR LEE CAMPBELL, in the 21st year of his age, of consumption.

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL,
SATURDAY EVENING, June 11, 1870.

As is usually the case at the close of the week, this has been a day of some activity in banking circles. The call for money has been large, and the line of discount considerably increased. Collections, however, are coming in a little more freely, thus leaving the supply of currency nearly the same, and rates of discount continue 9 to 12 per cent.

EXCHANGE—Is more abundant and less firm. Some of the banks were offering to sell at 1-10 discount. We quote the current rate buying at 1-10 discount; selling at par to 1-10 premium.

GOLD—Continues quiet, with but small offerings and a very light demand. It has been remarkably steady in price throughout the day, opening at 113¼, advancing to 113⅜, and closing without further variation at 113¼.

Messrs. Morton, Gall, & Co., bankers, No. 150 West Main street, quote as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	112⅞	113⅝
Silver halves and quarters	106	
Silver dimes	107	

GOVERNMENT BONDS are dull and declining with no important sales in this market.

Five-twenties, 1861	117¾@118¼
Five-twenties, 1862	111 @112
Five-twenties, 1864	110⅝@111⅛
Five-twenties, 1865	110⅝@111⅛
Five-twenties, new issue	112⅝@113⅛
Five-twenties, 1867	112⅝@113⅛
Five-twenties, 1868	112⅝@113⅛
Ten-forties	107¾@108¼
Cy 6's	113 @114

The following closing quotations indicate the course of prices in New York for the past three days:

	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Adv.	Dec
Coupons, '81	118	118¼	118⅛	⅛	..
" '62	112	112	112	..	..
" '64	111¼	111¼	111⅛	..	..
" '65	111⅜	111⅜	111⅛	..	¼
New issue	113⅝	113⅝	113⅜	..	..
" '67	114	113⅝	113⅝	..	⅜
Coupons '68	113¾	113⅝	113⅝	..	..
10-40 coupons	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	⅛	..
Cy 6s	114¼	114¼	114	..	¼

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS—Make a slight show of life, but owing to the differences in views of bidders and holders the transactions are not large. Preferred stock is more inquired after and Nashville railroad stock has been traded in more freely to-day. There were a few buyers seeking bonded investments, but there were only small lots changing hands.

STOCKS.

National Bank, first	124 @125
National Bank, second	98 @100
National Bank, Planters'	94 @ 95
National Bank, City	98 @100
Bank of Kentucky	95 @ 96
Bank of Louisville	89 @ 90
Merchants' Bank	119½@120
Commercial Bank	79 @ 80
Northern Bank	122 @123
Citizens' Bank	113 @114
People's Bank	98 @100
Mechanics' bank	99 @100
West'n Fin'cial Corp'tion bank(new)	89½@ 90½
Falls City Tobacco bank	97 @ 98
Masonic bank	102 @103
Security bank	113 @114
Louisville Insurance Company bank	125 @130
Farmers' bank	95¾@ 96¼
Western Insurance Company bank	129 @130
Farmers' and Drovers' Bank	100 @
German Insurance Company bank	160 @161
Gas Company stock	107 @108
L. & F. R. R. (preferred)	77 @ 78
L. & F. R. R. (common)	42 @ 45
Jeff., Mad., & Ind. R. R.	78½@ 80
Louisville & Nashville R. R.	80 @ 80¼

BONDS.

City for improvements, 6 per c.	73¼@ 74¼
City for bounty, 6 per c.	76 @ 78
City for school purposes, 6 per c.	74½@ 75¼
City for Jeff. Railroad, 6 per c.	80 @ 81
City for L. and N. Railroad, M. S., 6 pr c	77 @ 79
City for L. and N. Railroad, L. K., 6 pr c	77 @ 78
City for wharf, new, 6 per c.	74 @ 75
City for wharf, old, 6 per c.	77 @ 78
City for water-works, old, 6 per c.	77 @ 78
City for water-works, new, 6 per c.	74½@ 75¼
Water-works bonds, 6 per c.	78 @ 79
Canal bonds, first issue, 6 per c.	95 @ 99
" " second issue, 6 per c.	84 @ 85
" " third issue, 6 per c.	76 @ 77
" " fourth issue, 6 per c.	73½@ 74¼
Kentucky State bonds, old, 6 per c.	99 @100
" " " new 5 per c.	88 @ 90
Jeffersonville Railroad bonds, old, 7 per c.	93 @ 94
" " " new, 7 pr c	79 @ 80
L. & F. R. R. bonds (C branch), 7 per ct.	@ 86
L. & N. R. R. bonds (M. S.), 7 per c.	93 @ 95*
" " " (L. K. br.) 7 per c.	89 @ 90*
" " " (M. br.) 7 per c.	93 @ 94*
" " " con'd mort., 7 pr c.	@ 90*
City for Elizabethtown & Paducah R. R., 7 per c.	@ 85*
Ohio River Bridge Company, 7 per c.	88¾@ 89½
Glasgow for Glasgow R. R., 7 per c.	@ 80*
Caldwell county, for E. & P. R. R.	25*
Shelbyville County bonds, 8 per c.	90*
Masonic Temple bonds, 8 per cent.	95*
Madison County bonds	80 @ 85*

Bonds marked * are sold with interest added.

TARIFF LEGISLATION—The legislation of Congress upon questions affecting the vital interests of the people very conclusively demonstrates that as between the monopolists and the masses, Congress is with the monopolists, and, being with them, it is the enemy of the country. Why it is so may seem a difficult problem, but when it is remembered that the monopolists have money, and are willing to spend it freely, and that Congressmen can be purchased as readily as old clothes, the astonishment vanishes like mist before the sun. We have had any amount of fustian professions about Republican regard for the dear people, but this regard is just what the people are beginning to pray, with great devoutness, to be delivered from. The New York World gives an expose in a simple table, to what extent Mr. Schenck's "tall tariff bill" benefits the people per capita, and annexes a table showing how the two chief articles prohibited by the proposed tariff will affect the interests of the people. They are as follows:

TABLE

Showing five of the chief articles of consumption reduced by the proposed duty, and gain per capita of 40,000,000 population.

	Reduction of duty.	Loss to the revenue.	Gain per capita annually to consumers.
Tea	5c per lb	$ 2,000,000	5 cents
Coffee	1c per lb	2,300,000	5¾ cents
Sugar	1c per lb	10,000,000	25 cents
Molasses	3c per gal	1,600,000	4 cents
Spices		1,000,000	2½ cents
Total		$16,900,000	42¼ cents

TABLE

Showing the prohibition in the proposed tariff of two articles, the loss to revenue, and the amount paid to the monopolies annually by the people.

	Loss of Revenue as received in '69	Estimated Consumption of Foreign & Domestic	Gain to Monopolists at enhanced rate	Loss Per Capita of Consumers
Cotton goods not otherwise provided for	$ 730,342	10,000,000	3,000,000 at 30 p c	7½c
Steel rail	1,579,522	200,000 t'ns	6,600,000 at 33 p c	16½c
Total	$2,309,864		$9,600,000	24c

The consumption of steel rails, if free, would be enormous. We have 46,000 miles of railway which it is necessary to re-lay with steel rails. It takes 100 tons of rail to lay a mile of road. The estimation of 200,000 tons would only re-lay 2,000 miles annually. It will be seen from the above tables that, while the great reduction gives the people relief to the extent of 42¼ cents per capita, it proposes to filch from the people 24 cents annually per capita, and put it into the pockets of Pennsylvania steel manufacturers and Massachusetts cotton spinners.

We cannot too often remind the people that dear rails mean dear transportation; that if the wear and tear of a permanent road could be reduced—which steel rails alone can do—the freight would be reduced on all kinds of produce from our vast interior to the sea coast. And every cent the railways would charge less for carrying wheat from Illinois to New York would go into the pocket of the rightful owner—the farmer.

In estimating, therefore, the actual gain of the bloated steel-rail monopoly at $6,600,000, the actual loss and waste of the farmer's industry is by no means all told. It is, of course, impossible to estimate the loss the farmer has to sustain on account of dear carriage; and it is no exaggeration to say that the great West alone is mulcted in a loss, directly and indirectly, of more than twenty millions annually because of our high railway freight charges.

Weekly Review of the Market.

ALCOHOL—Prices have declined during the week and the market closes quiet at $2 07@2 09 in barrel lots, and $2 25@2 50 in small quantities.

APPLES—Small sales are made at $6 50@7 50 for the best qualities.

ALE AND BEER—We have no change whatever to note in prices or the general tone of the market. A good local and shipping demand is reported, and we continue to quote at $18 per bbl for cream ale, and Madison ale at $1 30 per doz in quart bottles. Lager beer is held at $10@11 per bbl, and quarter bbls at $2 50@2 75; common beer commands $6 per bbl and $1 50 per keg.

BAGS—Grain bags are in moderate demand, and prices are unchanged. Burlaps are a shade lower. Gunnies are dull and unchanged. We quote:

2-bushel	42½@45
2½-bushel	50 @55
3-bushel	60 @65
4-bushel burlaps	19 @20
2-bushel do	14 @14½
Gunnies, in bales	20 @20½
do re-sewed	21½@22

BAGGING—While no new features have been developed during the week, the tone of the market has been very firm, and manufacturers and dealers are confident that still higher prices will prevail. Should the cotton crop equal last year, the bagging in the country will barely suffice to cover it, and if, owing to the greater area under cultivation and the use of fertilizers, it exceeds that of last season, as many are sanguine it will, placing their estimates at 4,000,000 bales, the prices of bagging will doubtless go to 35c for 2-lb Kentucky. We quote 2-lb Kentucky hemp at 28@30c and 2½-lb flax bagging at 30@31c. We note sales of 350 pieces 2-lb Kentucky hemp at 29@30c and 200 pieces 2½-lb flax at 30c.

BARLEY—Transactions in barley are of limited importance, and prices range from $1 to $1 20 for spring and fall.

BATTING—Prices are steady at 25@28c for Nos. 1 and 2.

BEANS—Are in light demand; prime navy command $2 25@2 50, and common qualities $1 75@2 per bu.

BARK—Prime chestnut oak is in fair demand, and commands $12@13 per cord.

BEESWAX—Is in good demand, and finds ready sale on arrival at 28@32c for good and prime lots.

BUTTER—The market continues well supplied with country butter, and prices have undergone no quotable change during the week. Common qualities are nominal at 10 to 12c per lb; good to choice lots sell from 15 to 23c in lots on arrival, but outside figures are paid only for butter in good order and in good packages. Choice table butter commands from 35 to 40c at retail. There is little doing in Ohio tub butter. Western Reserve commands 28 to 30c. We note sales of 500 lbs country at 16½@23c.

CORNMEAL—Bolted meal is in demand at $1 10 per bush loose. Kiln-dried is steady at $5@5 25 per bbl.

COFFEE—Stocks of Rio are fully up to the requirements of the trade, and transactions during the week have been on a liberal scale. We quote:

Fancy	23 @24 c.
Choice Rio	22 @23 c.
Prime Rio	21@22 c.
Good Rio	20 @21 c.
Fair Rio	19 @20 c.
Common Rio	18 @19 c.
Laguayra	22½@24 c.
Java	28 @30 c.
Ceylon	24 @25 c.

CORN—Liberal sales for shipment have been made during the week, and choice shelled, sacks included, is steady at $1 12½@1 15 per bushel, from store, and $1 07@1 10 on arrival. Ear corn is steady at 90c to $1 per bushel on arrival and from store.

CEMENT—Is in good demand and manufacturers are selling at $1 75@2 00 per barrel. Sales to-day 480 barrels at quotations.

COTTON—The market during the week has been sluggish and sales to a limited extent have been reported. Advices for the past two days have been more encouraging and have imparted some buoyancy to the market, and prices are a shade higher. The wants of manufacturers at home and abroad would indicate a firmer market as the season advances, and it is probable that higher prices will prevail. We quote:

Middling	[illegible]@21
Low middling	19¾@20
Good ordinary	18¼
Ordinary	16½@16¾

COTTON YARNS—The market is quiet, with ample stocks. We quote:

No. 500, per dozen, at	15 @16c
" 600, " at	14 @15c
" 700, " at	13 @14c
Cotton rope	[illegible]
Carpet chain	[illegible]
Candle wick	[illegible]

CHEESE—A fair demand is reported and dealers are in a position to respond promptly to the requirements. Factory commands 14@15c, and Western Reserve 13@13c.

CANDLES—There is a fair demand, and prices rule steady. We quote full-weight star at 17@18c, 12-oz at 13½@14c, and 11-oz at 12½@12¾c. Tallow candles at 12@13½c.

COOPERAGE—Prices are quotably unchanged, with an active demand for flour bbls. We quote: Bourbon bbls, iron-hooped $2 15; Highwine bbls, wood-hooped (15 hoops) 1 90; Oil bbls 2 00; Pork bbls 1 25; Lard tierces 1 60; Ham tierces 1 60; Bacon hhds 2 10; Queensware crates 75; Flour bbls 40; Half whisky bbls, wood-hooped 1 25; do iron-hooped 1 50; Whisky kegs, ten gallons 1 00; do five gallons 80.

COOPER STUFF—We quote: Bbl poles, per 1,000 $12 00@14 00; Hhd poles, per 1,000 25 00; Staves, per 1,000 18 00.

CANNED GOODS—There is a light demand for canned fruits, as is usually the case at this season. A fair trade, however, is transacted in sauces, catsups, pickles, etc., as also in canned fish. We quote:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2 50@2 75
Strawberries, 2 lb	3 00@3 25
Pine Apples	4 25@4 75
Cherries	3 50
Gooseberries	2 00
Pears	3 00
Plums	3 00
Brandy Peaches, glass, per doz	4 50@5 00
Brandy Cherries, glass, per doz	5 00@5 50
Tomatoes, per doz	1 50@1 75
Jellies, per doz	2 50@3 00
Preserves, assorted, per doz	4 00@4 10
Worcester Sauces, pts & hf-pts, per doz	4 75@8 25
Catsup, tomato, per doz	1 50
Catsup, walnut, per doz	4 25
Pie Fruit, assorted, per doz	4 00@4 50
Pickles, American	2 50@3 75
Pickles, English	4 50@4 75

CANNED FISH—A fair trade is reported, and prices are steady. We quote:

Oysters, 2-lb cans, per dozen	$2 45@2 60
Oysters, 1-lb cans, per dozen	1 45@1 60
Oysters, spiced, per dozen	4 00@5 00
Lobsters, 1-lb cans	2 25
Lobsters, 2-lb cans	3 50

COAL—Prices are unchanged and stocks are large. A large share of the coal now at the landings is designed for below when the water will admit. Dealers are selling to the city trade at $4 25 per load of 25 bushels for Pittsburg coal. By barge load we quote Pittsburg at 12c; cannel at 13c, and 11c for Pomeroy.

DRIED FRUIT—Some sales have been made during the week for shipment, but on the whole the market is very quiet and prices are nominal. We quote apples at 4@4½c; half peaches at 4½@5½c; quarters at 4@4½c per lb.

EGGS—Have been in active demand during the week, and the market has remained firm. We quote at 18@19c per dozen. Sale of 600 dozen to a dealer at quotations.

FEATHERS—Are in good demand, and prices have advanced during the week. We quote at 75@78c for good and prime lots.

FLAXSEED—Receipts are of limited magnitude, but prices are steady at $1 75 per bushel on arrival.

FISH—Stocks are usually full for the season and embrace the various qualities in barrels, half barrels, and kits. We quote:

Mackerel, No. 1, medium	24 00
Do No. 1, do hf bbl	13 00@13 50
Do No. 2, large, bbl	17 00@17 50
Do No. 2, do hf bbl	9 00@9 50
Do No. 2, medium	16 50@17 00
Do No. 2, do half bbl	8 25@8 75
Do No. 3, large	14 50@15 00
Do No. 3, small	9 50@10 00
Do No. 3, do half bbl	6 00@6 50
Do No. 1, kits	2 00@2 25
Do No. 2, kits	1 75@2 00
Do No. 3, kits	1 25@1 50
Do No. 3, kits, large	1 75@1 90
White fish, half bbl, No. 1	8 25
Do No. 2	7 75
Do No. 3	6 50
Herring, bbls	8 50@9 50
Sardines	17@33c

FOREIGN FRUITS—Oranges are scarce and command — per box. Lemons are steady at $5 50@6 50 per box, layer raisins at $4 00@4 25, and Zante currants at 16@18c.

FLOUR—Prices have advanced during the week, and the market has displayed firmness and activity. Stocks of the various grades are ample, and still higher figures may be anticipated at an early day. Sales to-day include 830 bbls at quotations. We quote:

Fine	$4 25@4 50
Superfine	4 75@5 00
Extra	5 00@5 25
Extra family	5 50@5 75
A No. 1	5 75@6 00
Fancy	6 00@6 25
Rye Flour	5 25@5 75

GINSENG—Is quiet at 45@55c for good to choice lots.

HOMINY—Prices are entirely nominal, and we quote at $5 75@6 per barrel, with a very light demand.

HAY—Receipts have been fully up to the requirements of the trade, and the local and shipping demand has been unimportant. Sales of prime to choice timothy are made from store and at depot at $18@20 per ton.

HEMP—Prices are firm, and prime Kentucky hemp commands $165@185 per ton.

HIDES—Are in good demand and receipts find ready sale. We quote dry flint at 17@18c per lb, dry-salted at 15@17c per lb, and green salted hides at 8@8½c per lb.

LIME—Prices are steady at 95c@$1 per bbl.

IRON AND STEEL—Business in this department has been only moderate; prices, however, are steady. We quote:

Bar, lb, 8 C	@3½	Steel—	
Bar, lb C C	@4¼	Cast, per lb	20@25
Hoop, coopers	5½@6	Amer'n blister	11@13
Sheet	5½@6½	German	12@13
Boiler	9 @ 9	Stl. plow slabs	10
Nail rod	9 @ 9	Iron plow w'gs	6¼
Castings	4 @ 5½	Steel do	11@12
Pulleys	8 @ 9	Iron plow slabs	6

LEATHER—Stocks are ample, and prices quotably unchanged. We quote:

Oak sole tan	40	French calf pr dz	$40@70
Hemlock sole	30@33	Phil'a calf pr dz	45@55
Buffalo slaur	30@32	Hog skins	13@16
Harness	40@43	Eng. hog skins each	5@13
Skirting	46@47	Calf seatings per doz	54@60
Kipskin city lb	70@1 25	Enam'd leather per foot	24@28c
Calf city	1 40@1 50		
Bridles per doz	$54@72		
Upper per doz	42@54		

LUMBER—A fair demand characterizes the lumber business, and prices are steady. We quote:

Wh. pine lum, clear 1 inch, per M	$ 55 00@80 00
do 1¼ and 2 inches	50 00
do Second rate, 1 inch	50 00
do 1½ and 2 inch	40 00
do Third rate	38 00
Common pine lumber	30 00
Fencing	20 00
Hemlock lumber	15 00@18 00
Poplar	22 50@30 00
Flooring, clear and 2d rate, per M	50 00@
do Third rate	37 50
do Common	30 00
Hemlock flooring	30 00
Siding and weather-boarding, third rate, rough, per M	25 00
Third rate, dressed, per M	30 00
Shingles, 18-inch No. 1 pine, per M	6 50
do 16-inch pine, per M	5 00
do 16-inch poplar, per M	3 50@4 00

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—Stocks of the various grades are now very ample, and dealers report a moderate demand. We quote:

Va. extra lbs and fancy styles	$1 10 @1 10
Va. fine bright, lbs and twist	90 @1 00
Va. medium bright, lbs and twist	75 @ 80
Va. common, lbs and ½ lbs	63 @ 65
Va. fine, ½ lbs and 14's	68 @ 75
Va. fine light-pressed, 9-inch	80 @ 90
Va. extra fig and pancake	1 00 @1 15
Ky. and Mo. bright, lbs	68 @ 70
Ky. and Mo. bright, ½'s and 14's	65 @ 68
Ky. black sweet, 10s and ½s	63 @ 65
Ky. navy, lbs and ½ lbs, best	70 @ 75
Ky. navy, lbs and ½ lbs, medium	63 @ 65

MALT—Is in good demand, and ample supply. We note sales 250 bushels rye malt at $1 10. We quote fall malt at $1 35; spring $1 15@1 20; Canada at $1 25; rye at $1 05@1 10; corn $1 30.

MOLASSES—Prices rule firm for N. O. molasses, with light stocks. Sirups are steady, with a good jobbing demand. We quote New Orleans at 75 to 90c per gallon for bbls and half bbls. Sirups are steady at 50c to $1 00.

NAILS—Stocks are ample and prices steady. We quote:

10d at	$4 00@4 25	4d at	$4 75@5 00
40d at	4 25@4 50	6d at	4 50@4 75
8d at	4 50@4 75	3d at	5 75@6 00

Horse-shoe nails at 20@30c per lb, as to quality. Mule shoes 7@8c.

OFFAL—A moderate demand prevails and prices rule firm. We quote bran at $21@22 per ton; shorts at $25@26 per ton; shipstuffs at $28@30 per ton.

OILS—We have no change to notice in oils. Linseed is very firm. We quote at $1 12@1 17. Lard oil is steady at $1 15@1 30 for Nos. 1 and 2. Coal oil is held at 26@28c.

OATS—The market has been somewhat irregular, owing to the character of oats thrown upon the market. Prime oats, however, rule steady, with a fair demand. We quote at 63@65c in bulk and 68@70c, sacks included, with sales in jobbing lots at 72@73c.

POTATOES—New potatoes have been arriving freely and prices have declined. We quote at $4 50@5 per bbl. Old are firm at $1 75@2 50 per bbl.

PEANUTS—The market is overstocked, and holders find it difficult to sell at any price.

PROVISIONS—The distinguishing feature of the market is firmness. A fair consumptive demand is reported. Messrs. Warren Mitchell & Co. in their circular of to-day say: "In this department of business a moderate trade has been transacted during the past week, and an upward tendency in prices has been the most noticeable feature of the market, and has special significance in view of the fact that it occurs at a time when the demand is comparatively light. The underlying cause is evidently a fact, which is now generally recognized by those who are familiar with the statistics of the trade, that stocks are below what they were at a corresponding date last season. This is not only true of those markets of the West from which supplies are drawn, but equally true of the Atlantic seaboard cities as also of all the Southern distributing points. With this fact, another equally potential in giving firmness to prices, and aiding the upward tendency, is that the requirements of the country will be in excess of last season. Under these circumstances we look for a further advance, and a firm market during the remainder of the season."

MESS PORK—A fair tone in mess pork has been developed during the week, and the market closes firm at $30 50@31. Rump pork has advanced, and sales are made at $25@27 per bbl., according to quality. We note sale 100 bbls mess pork at $31.

BACON—The market rules firm, with a fair order demand. Stocks are light. We quote clear sides at 17½@18c; clear rib sides at 17@17¼c; shoulders at 13¾@14c; breakfast bacon at 19@19½c. We note sale 35 casks shoulders at 14c; clear ribbed sides at 17¼ and clear sides at 17¾c.

BULK MEATS—There is a light order demand for bulk meats, but transactions for smoking are of considerable magnitude, and prices rule steady. We quote clear sides at 16¼@17c, clear rib sides at 15@16¼c, and shoulders at 12¼@12¾c.

HAMS—Are firm and in good demand. We quote plain at 18¼@19c; sugar-cured canvased at 20@21½c. We note a sale of 15 tcs sugar-cured at 21c.

LARD—A moderate demand is reported, and prices rule steady. We quote tierce at 17@17¼c; keg at 18½@18¾c; caddies 19@19½c. We note sales of 40 kegs at 18¾c, and 10 tcs at 17¼c.

DRIED BEEF—Is firm at 22½@23c; beef tongues at $7 50@8 50 per doz.

RYE—The market is quiet at 90c per bu on arrival, and $1 from store. We note sale 250 bu at quotations.

RICE—We have no change to note in the market. Louisiana and Carolina rice ranges from 7½@9c per lb.

SALT—Is in ample supply to meet the requirements of the trade, and quotations are unchanged. We quote:

Large barrels at	$2 65
Small	2 10
Small dairy	3 00
Table salt, small barrels	3 50@3 75

SOAP—Prices are steady, with a good demand. We quote No. 1 German soap at 8@8½c; No. 2 7c, and rosin soap at 6@7c.

STARCH—There is a good demand for starch, and prices are firm at 6½@7½c for standard brands.

SUGARS—Stocks of New Orleans sugars are reduced, and other varieties are taking their place. Prices are steady. During the week the sugar market has exhibited great firmness, and an advance on all grades has taken place. The demand is active. We quote New Orleans sugars as follows:

Choice	13 @13½
Prime	12½@13
Fully fair	11¾@12
Fair	10¾@11¼

The demand for hard and soft sugars continues active, and prices are fully and firmly maintained. We note sales 50 bbls at 15@15¼c. We quote:

Hard Standard	14¾@15¼
A's	14¼@14½
B's	13¾@14
Extra C	13 @13½
C	12½@13
C Yellow	12 @12½
Molasses sugars	10 @11

Demerara sugars are very popular with buyers, and prices are firm at 12@13c. Porto Rico sugars are in fair supply at 11@13c.

TALLOW AND GREASE—Prices rule steady, and receipts find ready sale at 8½@9c for tallow. Grease ranges from 7½@8c.

TINNERS' STOCK—The market is unchanged in every respect. We quote:

I. C., 10x14, C. coal	$12 00
I. X., 10x14	14 00
I. C., 14x20	13 00
I. X., 14x20	15 00
Block tin	45c
Lead	10½c
Solder	30c

VINEGAR—Prices are unchanged. We quote cider vinegar at $7@8 per bbl, crab at $9@10 per bbl, and pure at $11@12 per bbl.

WOOL—Receipts continue light, and prices rule steady. We quote at 28@31c for unwashed, and 40@45c for tub-washed.

WHEAT—The market has exhibited more firmness and animation during the past week than have characterized it for a long period. Dealers now are able to sell at advanced prices and the market closes firm. We quote Mediterranean at $1 05 on arrival, and $1 10@1 15 from store; amber $1 15 on arrival, and $1 15@1 20 from store; white $1 20 on arrival, and $1 25@1 35 from store.

WOODENWARE—Stocks are ample and prices unchanged. We quote:

Tubs, No. 1, per doz	$10 50@
" " 2, "	9 @ 9 50
" " 3, "	8 @ 8 50
Painted B'k'ts	2 15@2 25
Cedar iron b'd	2 50@2 75
Do. brass b'd	3 50
Churns, No. 1, "	10 50
" " 2, "	9 50
" " 3, "	8 50
Assorted	9 50
Wash-boards	2 40@2 50
Seives	1 75@2 50

WINDOW GLASS—Is steady and dealers are selling at the following card rates, with 25 per cent. discount:

6x8 and 8x10	$4 00	14x14 and 14x24	$5 50
10x12 and 10x15	4 50	14x26 and 14x30	6 00
10x14 and 10x18	5 00	16x18 and 16x24	6 50
10x20 and 12x20	5 50	18x20 and 18x30	6 50
12x26 and 12x30	6 50	20x20 and 20x30	7 00

WHISKY—Raw whisky has declined during the week, and sales are made at $1 01 per gal., tax paid. Rectified is quotably unchanged, and ranges from $1 10@1 25, as to proof. There is a fair demand for copper whisky, and new ranges from 65@75c in bond. 1 year old $1 40@1 75, 2 year old $2@3, and 3 year old at $3@4 free.

Louisville Dry Goods Market.

The market during the past week has evidenced but little animation. Some buyers have been in the market replenishing stocks, and a limited business has been transacted on orders. Prices have ruled steady and the changes have been unimportant. We quote:

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.			
Cannelton	14½	Lancaster	18
G't Western	14	Scotch	27½@32
Anchor	14	WORSTED BRAIDS.	
Penn Mills	14	Common colors	70
Laurel Hill	14	High colors, No. 53	75
Macon	14	CANTON FLANNEL.	
Tallassee	14	Hamilton brown	22
Kennedale	14	Amoskeag	22
Annis	14	PRINTED CHALLIES.	
Jewell	14	Manchester	20
Osnaburgs, 7-8	18@21	Imperial	20
do 4-4	18	CAMBRICS.	
Pepperell E, fine	14¾	Paper	10@11
do R	12¾	English	9 @10
do O	12¾	PRINTS.	
do N	11¾	Allens	10@11
BLEACHED.		Amoskeag	11
Blackstone	14	Cocheco	12½
Hope	14	Dunnels A	11½
Langdon, 36 inch	16	Lon. mourning	10½
do 34 inch	14	Merrimac D	12
Lonsdale	16½	Pacific	11@12
Wamsutta	23	Spragues frocks	11
N. Y. Mills	24	Victory	9
Pepperell 6-4	27½	Bedford	8
do 8-4	35	American	10½@11
do 9-4	42	Arnolds	9½
do 10-4	47½	Hamilton	11
do 11-4	50	Lancaster	10½@11
TICKINGS.		Merrimac W	13¼
Conestoga, m'd	25	Richmonds	11½
do extra	30	Spragues fancy	10½
Everett	20	Wamsutta	7½
Falls City	27½	CORSET JEANS.	
do A	32	Bates	14
do A A	35	Pepperell	16½
do A A A	38	Amoskeag	15@17
Minnehaha	40	do satin	19
STRIPES.		SPOOL COTTON.	
Amoskeag	23	Clark's 6-cord	80
Albany	12	do enameled	80
American	15	Stafford Bros.	65
BROWN DRILLS.		Brooks	80
Pepperell	17	Green & Daniels	45
Starz	17	Stewart's	50
Winthrop	17	J. & P. Coats	80
DENIMS.		Hadley	75
Ogden A brown	20	Willimantic, 6 cd.	80
Albany blue	15	Orr & McNaught	1 50
Amoskeag	28½	JEANS.	
GINGHAMS.		Kentucky	30@50
Glasgow	17½	Eastern	25@30
Hartford	16@17		

Louisville Drug Market.

The market rules steady, and no change in prices has occurred during the week of sufficient importance to require comment. Stocks are fully up to the requirements of the market. We quote:

Alcohol	$ 2 35@2 50
Alum	5½@ 6
Calomel, lb	90 @ 95
Camphor, lb	85 @ 95
Cochineal, lb	1 10 @1 15
Chloroform, lb	1 25 @1 40
Copperas, bbls, lb	2½@
Copperas, kegs, lb	3½@
Cream Tartar, pure	43 @ 45
Gum Opium, lb	12 50 @12 75
Indigo, lb	1 60 @1 75
Licorice, Calab, lb	40 @ 45
Magnesia, carb., 2 oz., lb (Jennings)	42 @ 45
Morphine, P. & W., oz	9 25 @ 9 50
Madder, lb	18 @ 20
Oil, Castor, No. 1, gal	2 60 @2 75
Oil, Sweet, gal	1 35 @1 50
Oil, Olive, gal	2 25 @3 50
Oil, sperm, gallon	2 75 @3 00
Oil, tanners', gallon	90 @ 95
Oil, bergamot, pound	6 @ 6 50
Oil, cassia, pound	4 25 @4 50
Oil, cloves, pound	4 00 @4 75
Oil, lemon, pound	4 50 @5 00
Quinine, P. & W., ounce	2 25 @2 30
Rosin, bbl	3 75 @6 00
Soap, castile, Fr.	16 @ 17
Soda, bicarb, Newcastle, casks, lb	6½@ 7
Soda, bicarb, American, casks, lb	6 @ 6¼
Soda, sal, pound	4 @ 6
Soda, ash, pound	4½@ 5
Salts, epsom, pound	4 @
Snuff, maccaboy, pound	80 @ 85
Snuff, Garrett's pack, gross	15 25 @15 50
Snuff, Garrett's, per case of 4 doz.	16 25 @16 50
Sulphur, roll, pound	6 @ 7
Saltpeter, commercial, pound	9 @ 10½
Saltpeter, pure, pound	18 @ 20
Turpentine, bbls, gallon	@ 57
Turpentine, cans, gallon	@ 60
Venetian red, English, bbls, lb	4 @
Venetian red, English, kegs, lb	5 @ 5¼

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

A good demand for tobacco has characterized the market during the week ending this evening, and the sales at the six tobacco warehouses aggregate 1,862 hhds, against 1,682 for week ending June 4. The sales this week have included a large lot of factory-dried leaf and strips, sold at the Pickett House, which resulted satisfactorily to the owners, and which will doubtless lead to further transactions in these descriptions of leaf. The sales for the current tobacco year aggregate 27,019 hhds, which is considerable above the estimates made early in the season, and it is now beyond question that the sales in this market for the current year will exceed from 5,000 to 10,000 hhds the large estimates that were made early in the season. The number of buyers in daily attendance upon the sales is large, and all descriptions of leaf find bidders and command their full value. Inferior and nondescript qualities of leaf are weak, and prices have a downward tendency, but factors and buyers report prices for all sound, desirable qualities well maintained.

The following is an exhibit of transactions during the week and for the current tobacco year for the six auction warehouses:

	Sales for the week.	Sales for the year.
Pickett House	575	7,651
Louisville House	389	5,538
Ninth-street House	268	4,891
Farmers' House	322	2,591
Boone House	218	3,744
Planters' House	110	1,392
Hhds	1,862	27,019

The market to-day exhibited no new features. The sales amounted to 259 hhds, and the receipts to 313 hhds:

THE PICKETT HOUSE sold 86 hhds: 3 hhds Ballard county leaf at $22 50, 19 00, 15 50; 11 hhds Owen county leaf at $21 50, 21 00, 16 75, 14 00, 13 75, 13 75, 13 75, 11 00, 9 00, 8 90; 9 hhds Owen county lugs and frozen at $8 10, 7 90, 7 80, 7 10, 5 90, 5 80, 5 80, 6 20, 6 50; 2 hhds Hickman county leaf at $11 00, 8 10; 3 hhds Crittenden county leaf at $13 75, 10 00, 9 20; 9 hhds Illinois common leaf at $9 70, 9 10, 9 00, 8 70, 8 70, 8 30, 7 90, 7 80, 7 80; 12 hhds Illinois lugs and frozen at $7 40, 7 30, 6 35, 6 00, 7 10, 6 90, 5 85, 7 20, 7 10, 7 10, 7 40, 7 60; 5 hhds Breckinridge county lugs and frozen at $7 10, 7 00, 6 60, 6 10, 5 45; 1 hhd Webster county common leaf at $8 70; 2 hhds Webster county lugs and frozen at $7 40, 6 80; 2 hhds Todd county leaf at $9 90; 1 hhd Todd county lugs at $7 40; 3 hhds Warrick county, Indiana, leaf at $9 80, 8 20, 8 10; 5 hhds Union county trash at $6 00, 6 00, 5 90, 5 60, 5 30; 3 hhds Daviess county lugs and frozen at $7 40, 6 50, 6 40; 1 hhd Hart county frozen at $5 65; 6 hhds Indiana trash at $6 80, 6 70, 6 10, 6 10, 6 00, 5 20; 1 hhd Robertson county, Tennessee, common leaf at $8 40; 1 hhd Robertson county, Tennessee, lugs at $7 40; 1 hhd Taylor county common leaf at $8 40; 1 hhd Taylor county lugs at $7 10; 4 hhds stems at $1 60, 1 00, 1 00, 1 00.

THE LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold 58 hhds: 5 hhds leaf from Breckinridge county at $12 50, 10, 9 60, 8 90, 8 00; 5 hhds lugs from Breckinridge county at $7 80, 6 50, 7 70, 7 20, 7; 1 hhd leaf from Allen county at $10 25; 3 hhds lugs from Allen county at $7, 6 60, 7 20; 10 hhds low leaf and lugs from Indiana at $7 50, 9 20, 5 85, 3 70, 7 80, 7 60, 8, 8, 8 20, 7; 20 hhds frozen lugs from Green river at $8, 6 70, 6 30, 6 40, 6 20, 6 90, 6, 8 30, 6 70, 6 50, 5 95, 6, 5 60, 7 90, 7, 6 20, 7 60, 7 10, 7, 6 90; 5 hhds frozen low leaf from Todd county at $9 30, 8 30, 8 90, 8 70, 8 50; 8 hhds frozen low leaf from Ohio county at $8 80, 8, 8 10, 8, 8 40, 9 20, 8 30, 8, 8; 1 hhd frozen leaf from Webster county at $8 80.

THE NINTH-STREET HOUSE sold 32 hhds: 2 hhds Todd county new leaf at $9 20 and $9 80; 17 hhds Warren county new lugs at $5 75 to $7 30; 3 hhds Warren county leaf at $8 50 to $9 70; 5 hhds Trimble county leaf at $8 90 to $14 00; 2 hhds Trimble county lugs at $5 70 and $6 10; 3 hhds Hancock county lugs at $5 55 to $7 40.

THE FARMERS' HOUSE sold 37 hhds: 18 hhds Green river lugs and leaf at $6 25, 6 40, 6 80, 8 10, 9 80, 10 75, 14 75, 12 70, 7 60, 6, 7 50, 6 50, 6 60, 6 20, 6, 10, 7 10, 7 10; 2 hhds Simpson county lugs and common leaf at $8 and 7 50; 2 hhds Warren county lugs and common leaf at $7 30 and 8 40; 1 hhd Robertson county, Tenn., common leaf at $10 50; 1 hhd Hardin county common lugs at $6 50; 2 hhds Metcalfe county lugs at $9 50 and 7 80; 2 hhds Owen county lugs and leaf at $7 70 and 13 50; 5 hhds Hart county lugs and leaf at $10, 10 50, 7 90, 9, 10 75; 3 hhds Green county lugs and common leaf at $8 20, 7 50, 9 50; 1 hhd Hart county bright wrapper at $28.

THE BOONE HOUSE sold 21 hhds: 8 hhds Owen county leaf and lugs, soft and frozen, at $13 75, 10 25, 10 50, 9 10, 6, 6 90, 7 10, 6 20; 10 hhds Breckinridge county leaf and lugs at $9 20, 10, 9 30, 9 60, 6, 6 70, 6, 6 60, 6 80, 7 20; 2 hhds Daviess county soft, frozen lugs at $5 30, 5 40; 2 hhds Marion county lugs, frozen, at $6 30, 7; 3 hhds Adair county leaf at $10, 9 20, 8 30; 2 hhds Spencer county, Ind., leaf and soft lugs at $8 40, 6 20; 4 hhds Green county common leaf and lugs at $8 50, 8 70, 7 10, 7 90.

THE PLANTERS' HOUSE sold 13 hhds: 4 hhds old leaf and lugs, at $11 00, 9 80, 8 80, 7 90; 2 hhds Metcalfe county low leaf, $8 80, 8 90; 1 hhd Adair county lugs, $7 80; 1 hhd Hart county lugs, $8 60; 1 hhd Green county low leaf, $8 00, $8 60; 1 hhd Green county lugs, $7 90; 2 hhds Breckinridge county lugs, one frozen, $7 90, 5 55.

Louisville Live Stock Market.

SOUTHERN STOCK YARD—SAMUEL BOGGESS & CO., PROPRIETORS.

LOUISVILLE, June 10.

CATTLE—The receipts of cattle for the present week ending to-day are lighter than last week's receipts. Prices range about the same as last quotations. We quote: for thin, light cattle, 3½@4c; medium, 4½@4¾c; fair butcher stuff, 5@5½c; best No. 1, 6@7c; extra 7¼c. But few sold at the last named price. Shipping cattle are in demand and bear a good price. We quote as from 6½ to 7¼c; extra No. 1, 7¾c. None in pens unsold.

HOGS—Receipts lighter than last week's receipts. Market ruling a little dull at the close of the week, though prices are ranging about the same as last quotations. We quote at from 7½ to 8c for light, smooth stockers; medium and half fat hogs, 8½@9c; best smooth, heavy, well fatted hogs, 9½@9c. None left over unsold.

SHEEP—Receipts heavier than last week's receipts. Market good for good butcher sheep, while those of an inferior quality are hard to get rid of at any price. We quote at from $1 25 to $2 25 per head for common and poor sheep; good sheep, by the pound, 3@4c. Lambs—Best qualities are selling readily at fair prices. We quote at from $2 to $4 25 per head; No. 1 extra lambs could be sold at $4 50. None left over unsold.

HORSES AND MULES—Receipts heavier than usual. Some 50 or 60 head of young mules passed through our yards this week on their way to Tennessee for feeding purposes; also, a car load or two of good horses for Georgia, to be put on the market. Reports are favorable for good broke stock.

TOTAL RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK.

Cattle	135
Hogs	821
Sheep	732
Horses and mules	106
Total	1,794

BOURBON HOUSE STOCK-YARD—TISHMAN, DOWNING & CO., PROPRIETORS.

The general features of the live stock market during the past week, ending this evening, have been of a highly satisfactory character to drovers. The receipts have been hardly sufficient to meet the demand.

CATTLE—There has been an active demand for this description of stock throughout the week. Buyers were plenty and readily took all the offerings at fair prices. The news from Eastern markets has been more favorable, and there has been a good demand for this kind of stock. There has also been a good demand for good and fair butcher's stuff for home consumption, and only a few are left over unsold. We now give grades and prices: Good to choice shipping cattle, smooth fat steers weighing from 1,300 to 1,500 lbs, sell at from $7 to $7 75. Good to choice butcher's stuff, consisting of fat, smooth cows, steers, and heifers, weighing from 1,000 to 1,300 lbs, sell from $6 25 to $7 25. Medium and fair consist of fleshy steers, cows, and heifers, weighing from 900 to 1,050 lbs, sell from $5 to $6. Common and rough sell from $3 75 to $4 75. Rough oxen sell at from $4 50 to $5 per 100 lbs gross. Milch cows are in fair demand, and sell at from $30 to $45 for common and fair, and $50 to $80 for good to choice per head.

HOGS—The receipts of this kind of stock have been fair, demand good, and prices have remained firm during the week. We quote: to shippers, in lots, $7 50@8 for light, $8 25@8 75 for heavy; and to butchers, for choice lots, $9 per 100 pounds gross.

SHEEP—The supply has only been light and the demand good. We quote common at from $3@4, and good to choice, weighing over 100 lbs, at $4 50@5 50 per cwt, gross. Good lambs are in fair demand and sell at from $3@4 per head, as to quality.

TOTAL RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK.

Cattle	431
Hogs	492
Sheep	1,118
Total	2,041

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW YORK, June 10.

LIVE STOCK MARKET—Stock men are watching the fight of the railroads in cutting under on freights. To-day's bills via New York Central showed $65 per car from Buffalo, and the Erie gives notice that $40 is its price. The Central will, doubtless, fall to that, if not below it. The fight is expected to be a heavy one. The number of beeves to-day were 1,460 head; 60 cars at Communipaw and 20 cars at Weehawken; all sold save some thin Texans, which no one would take; prices are sustained and the market active; the arrivals for the week were 8,260 head. A car of fat 1,700 Ohio steers brought 16½@17c; 175 head of Illinois, 1 cwt, at 16@17c. Sheep are arriving in scanty numbers, only 1,300 head to-day, but there were at least 3,000 stale, some of them having been a week in the pens; prices are scarcely as strong; a car of 80 Ohio selling at 5½c; a car of 84 lbs at 6¾c; a car of Jersey lambs of 58 lbs at 13c; a lot of 41 lbs at 12c. There were 20 cars of hogs to-day and 12c net for all weights was the price.

ALBANY CATTLE MARKET.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 11.—Receipts of beeves 4,700; being 400 more than last week. Average quality not so good. Market fully ¼ cent lower. Sales by Eastman of fifty Illinois corn-fed averaging 1,250 pounds, at 9 cents. White Bros. sold 34 at 10½c; also 20 extra, averaging 1,375, at 9½c. Other sales of steers averaging from 1,000 to 1,100, at 8@8½c.

Sheep—6,000 received; market ⅛c lower.

Hogs dull; no sales.

Milch Cows—No demand; dull at $60@80. Market extremely dull for all kinds of stock. No Eastern buyers yet.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 12—Week's receipts: 5,000 beeves, 7,500 sheep, and 11,000 hogs. The market is fully half a cent lower than last week on common grades, and a quarter of a cent on good. There are but few of the latter here. Buyers are few and the market is dull. Sales of 1,000-pound stockers at 5½c; Canadas, averaging 1,100 pounds, at 7½c; Illinois, averaging the same, at 8½c; 1,200 at 9¼c; those averaging 1,300 at 9½c. The highest price to-day was, Canadas, averaging 800, at 8c.

Sheep are dull and fully ½c per pound lower. The range of sales have been from 5½c for 85-pound Ohios to 6½c for 90-pound Canadas.

Milch cows are very dull, and from $20 to $25 each lower.

Hogs are dull, owing to the high price of ice for packing purposes in New York and Boston. No sales.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, June 11—P. M.

The cotton movement for the week shows the receipts at all ports to be only 17,995 bales, and the exports 12,962 bales.

The general trade of the city has been dull. The bank statement shows a heavy decrease in every item. Some money has gone West during the week.

BANK STATEMENT.

Loans	$276,415,378
do decrease	3,486,156
Specie	28,233,819
do decrease	943,087
Circulation	33,142,182
do decrease	141,494
Deposits	220,895,286
do decrease	5,492,367
Legal-tenders	60,136,170
do decrease	1,151,140

Money market easy at 4@5 per cent on call loans, with exceptions at 6 per cent.

Gold steady; opening at 113⅜@113¼, and closing at 113¼@113⅜. The carrying rates were 1½ per cent to flat.

The gold clearances to-day were $27,000,000.

The exports to-day were $367,156, and for the week $843,814.

Government bonds are higher and firm.

Coupons '81	118⅜@118¼	Coupons '67	114 @114¼
" '62	112 @112¼	Coupons '68	114 @114¼
" '64	111½@111¾	Ten-forties	108 @108¼
Coupons '65	111½@111¾	Currency 6's	114 @114¼
new	113¼@114		

State bonds are dull but steady.

Missouri	94 @	New N. Carolina	24 @
Old Tenn.	62½@	Old Virginia	60 @
New Tenn.	61½@	New Virginia	67½@
Old N. Carolina	47½@		

Stocks are slightly lower, but closed steady. The following were the closing prices:

Canton	67½@	Michigan Cen'l	125 @
Cumberland	42 @	Lake Shore	98⅞@
Western U Tel.	35¼@	Illinois Cen'l	140½@
Quicksilver	9 @	Pittsburg	110⅞@
Mariposa	7½@	Northwestern	84¾@
Do preferred	16½@	Do preferred	90⅝ ex div
Boston W. P.	16½@	Rock Island	121½@
Hartford & E.	6 @	New Jersey C.	112½@
Adams Ex.	64¼@	St. Paul	67¼@
Wells & Fargo	15½@	Do preferred	82¼@
Amer. Ex.	46 @	To. & Wabash	60¼@
U. S. Ex.	46 @	Do preferred	76¼@
Pacific Mail	44¼@	Ft. Wayne	95¾@
N. Y. C. cons'd	100 @	Terre Haute	36 @
N. Y. C. scrip	95¾@	Do preferred	70 @
Erie	24 @	Chicago & Alton	116 @
Do preferred	47 @	Do preferred	118 @
Harlem	144 @	Ohio and Miss.	38 @
Do preferred	137 @	C. C. & C.	85 @
Reading	107⅛@	St. Joe pref'd	118 @

Copper at Boston—Calumet 70; Copper Falls 4; Franklin —; Hecla 85; Hancock —; Quincy 17½.

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

Dry goods	$1,808,468
General merchandise	3,417,005
Sub-treasury balance, gold	89,383,814
Currency	11,010,643
General balance	87,393,061
Cancelled gold certificates sent to Washington	1,290,000

NEW YORK, June 11.—Cotton market quiet, with sales of 3,600 bales at 20¾c for middling uplands. Receipts of flour 9,029 bbls; the market is 5@10c better, with a good demand for export and home use; sales of 1,300 bbls at $5 25@5 60 for superfine State and western; $5 50@5 90 for extra do; $5 80@6 25 for good to choice do; $6 00@6 50 for round-hoop Ohio; $6 00@6 90 for white wheat extra Western; $6 05@8 50 for extra St. Louis. Rye flour in moderate request at $4 60@5 20. Cornmeal steady. Whisky dull, with sales of 200 bbls at $1 05@1 05½, chiefly at the inside price. Receipts of wheat 117,835 bush; the market opened 2@3c better and closed heavy, part of the advance being lost; sales of 176,000 bush at $1 15 for winter red Western; $1 16@1 20 for winter and amber Western; $1 17@1 24 for No 2 spring, the latter an extreme; $1 18@1 25 for No 2 Milwaukee; $1 20@1 22 for No 2 spring; $1 25@1 28 for rejected spring. Rye is quiet and unchanged. Receipts of corn 33,211 bush; the market opened a shade firmer and closed steady, with a moderate inquiry; sales of 46,000 bush at $1 00@1 03 for new Western, and $1 03@1 10 for Western yellow. Receipts of oats 39,778 bush; the market is active, with sales of 10,000 bush at 65@66c for Western in store and 65@66c for choice do afloat; 70@71c for Ohio and State. Hay steady at 75c for shipping and 85@1 10 for retail lots. Hops at 17c and fairly active at 14@20c. Coffee steady, with sales of 2,654 bags Rio at 11@11¾c in bond. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Sugar steady, with sales of 700 hhds of Cuba at 9½@10½c, and Porto Rico at 9½@10c. Petroleum quiet at 31½c for crude, and 27½c for refined. Clover seed dull and unchanged. Leather—hemlock in moderate request at 25@27c for Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande. Wool quiet, with sales of 150,000 lbs at 40@50c for domestic fleece and 38@46c for pulled. Alcohol $1 10@1 12. Spirits turpentine quiet at 33@33½c. Rosin—sheathing copper declined to 28c. Ingot copper more active and steady at 21½@22c for Baltimore and 19¾@19½c for Lake Superior. Pig iron steady at $35@36 for Scotch, and $30@34 for American. Bar iron dull at $35 for refined English and American. Sheet iron steady at 11@11½c, gold, for Russia. Nails are steady at 4¾c for cut, 5c for clinch and 25@28c for horse-shoe. Pork nominal, with sales of 150 bbls at $30 00@30 50 for mess; $30 for city mess; also sales of 250 bbls of mess for August at $30 62. Beef quiet, with sales of 70 bbls at $14@15 for plain mess, and $14@18 for extra mess. Tierce beef is steady, with sales of 200 tierces at $23@27 for prime mess, and $30@32 for India mess. Beef hams are dull, with sales of 30 bbls at $29@30. Cut meats are quiet, with sales of 20 boxes of Cumberland cut at 15½c. Cut meats are firm and active, with sales of 500 packages at 13@13½c for shoulders and 18@19c for hams. Lard firm and in fair request, with sales of 145 tierces at 17@17¼c for steam, and 18¼c for kettle rendered; also sales of 250 tierces of prime steam, seller 3 months, at 18c. Butter firm at 15@25c for Western. Cheese steady at 14@15c.

Latest—Flour closed quiet, with a brisk export demand for shipping grades. Wheat dull and lower; No 2 Milwaukee $1 25; No 1 do $1 30; winter red $1 25@1 45. Rye dull. Corn steady. Oats 65@67c for Western in store. Pork dull for new mess at $30 62½ for August. Beef unchanged. Bulk meats fairly active and firm. Bacon quiet. Lard is quiet and unchanged. Eggs quiet at 18@20c.

DRY GOODS—The market is dull and there is little or no change in the prices of staple articles.

ST. LOUIS, June 11.—Tobacco firm and active but prices are unchanged. Cotton nominal at 21c; sheap [illegible] and active at $5 45@6 25 for undressed. Flour firm and holders asked an advance, but did not obtain it; tail superfine $4 60@4 90; extra $5 25@5 75; double extra $5 85@6 50; triple extra $6 50@7 25. Wheat strong, closing rates higher; No 2 spring 96c; No 2 red fall $1 15@1 17; No 1 do $1 25@1 26; choice $1 30@1 40. Corn firm and better; mixed 88c; yellow 92@94c; white 96@98c. Oats firm at 55@58c. Rye steady at 97@98c. Whisky dull at $1 05. Groceries are quiet and unchanged. Provisions are steady: mess pork $30 50@31; the latter for extra heavy. Dry-salt shoulders 12½c; clear rib 16c. Bacon shoulders 13½c; clear rib sides 17½c, and clear sides 17½c. Lard 17c. Sugar-cured hams 18c for hams; 17½c for heavy. Dry-salt bulk 12c; lard 17c for keg. Cattle active at 4¼@6¾c. Hogs are steady at $7 50@8 25. Receipts of flour 4,850 bbls, wheat 5,000 bush, corn 34,000 bush, oats 23,000 bush, rye 200 bush, hogs 300 head.

MEMPHIS, June 11.—Cotton nominally 21¼c; no sales; receipts 285 bales; exports 23 bales. Flour firm at $5 50@8 50. Cornmeal dull; kiln dried $5. Corn dull; yellow $1 05, white $1 08@1 13. Oats scarce at 65@67c. Hay quiet at $24@28. Bran in fair demand at $20@21. Lard nominally 17@18c. Mess pork $33 00@33 50. Bacon shoulders quiet at 13½c; sides quiet at 16¼@18c.

NEW ORLEANS, June 11.—Cotton market steady, with a fair demand; middling 21@21½c; sales of 650 bales; receipts 281 bales; exports 1,460 bales; stock on hand 106,779 bales. Flour firm; superfine $5 37½; extra $5 50@5 75; double extra $5 75@6 00. Hay firm at $25@26. Other articles unchanged. Sterling 125. Sight drafts on New York ½ premium. Gold 113¼.

BALTIMORE, June 11.—Flour is active at full prices; Western superfine $5 25@5 50. Wheat is firmer; red Western $1 35@1 38. Corn firmer; white prime $1 16@1 17; yellow $1 10. Oats advanced to 68@69c. Rye nominal at $1 10. Provisions are unchanged. Whisky nominally $1 05@1 06; sales of city iron-bound are reported at $1.

TAKEN UP—MARE—By B. H. Landers, living on the Massick road, 1½ miles east of the Shepherdsville pike, on the 30th of May last, a bay mare, 15½ hands high, with large star and a small snip in her face, paces; large collar marks about her neck, and supposed to be 15 years old. The owner will please come, prove property, pay for this advertisement, and take her away. je13 w1*

FOR SALE—SMITHFIELD COLLEGE—The building is of brick, two stories, well built, in good style, admirably arranged for school purposes, and capable of accommodating comfortably 100 pupils. The location is very healthy, being on the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, with good turnpike to Shelbyville, and two others under contract. For terms and further particulars, apply to or address Miss L. L. PERRY, or Board of Trustees, Smithfield, Ky. je13 d&w1*

FOR SALE—FRUIT FARM—At a sacrifice. Must be sold. Soil and fruits the best. Two crops will pay for it. Near town, railroads, schools and churches. Climate mild, healthy. C. MURPHY, Carbondale, Jackson co., Ill. je13 d3&w1*

WANTED—AGENTS—To manufacture and sell our labor-saving inventions. HUGHES & HUGHES, 32 High st., Louisville, Ky. my31 d4&w3m

CITY FEATURES.

The Grand Henderson Prize Scheme.

A Brief Resume of the Whole Enterprise.

So universal and intense has become the interest in this magnificent enterprise during the last few days, and so irresistable is the pressure upon us for all manner of information with reference to it that we feel compelled, in justice to the public, as well as the many hundreds of friends who have so kindly addressed us on the subject, to give a brief resume of the enterprise in our columns to-day, showing the grounds of the confident assurance which is so generally placed in it. We are fully persuaded that we would be recreant in our duty as public journalists if we were to neglect this matter. The first thing that strikes the attention of the inquirer is

THE PRIZES THAT ARE OFFERED.

These embrace about one thousand acres of the richest alluvial tobacco lands in the proud and wealthy *county of Henderson*, in this State. The producing capacity of these lands is unlimited, and they are perfectly *inexhaustible*. No amount or extent of cultivation could ever injure them in the least. Situated directly on the river bottom, where the shipment of crops is attended with no expense whatever, they every year receive, from the overflow of the river, a rich deposit of from six to twenty inches of the blackest soil that ever produced a crop. This being the case, it would be one of the most difficult things in the world to place a value upon them, as none of the lands contiguous or near to them are offered for sale, and we do not suppose it would be possible to buy any lands there on any condition whatever. A farm of 100 acres in this vicinity is considered an independent fortune of itself, and once possessed by a family, never passes from it. We have several times been asked if we did not consider that an "inflated value" had been placed upon the farms in this enterprise. We reply, in most unequivocal terms, most assuredly not. Perhaps the fairest way to estimate the value of any property is by the income derived from it. With this view we introduce the certificate of Mr. R. H. Soaper, in reference to the crops of a single average year. Mr. S. is one of the most cautious, shrewd, wealthy and extensive tobacco dealers in Henderson, and we will venture our last dime that he never pays *more* than the market value of any crop. He says:

HENDERSON, KY., July, 1868.

I bought of Wm. McClain, in the month of March, 1863, the crop of tobacco raised by him on his farms in the year 1862, for which I paid him, *in cash, fifty-seven thousand eight hundred and sixteen dollars ($57,816).* These farms are the same offered for sale above and are the best character of soil, being desirably located and well improved. (Signed,) R. H. SOAPER.

This was the *tobacco crop alone* for that year. Besides reserving sufficient provision to supply the necessities of the hands and stock until the succeeding crops should be gathered, there was also *raised and sold* from these same farms, the same year *twenty-four thousand (24,000) bushels of corn at 93 cents per bushel.* This was but an average year, making the income for a single year fully *eighty thousand dollars.* Of course it will be difficult for people residing in sections of country where land is poor, or of low price and distant from desirable markets, to realize the possibility of the truth of these statements. Yet they are supported by the most unimpeachable testimony. For instance, we offer the testimony of such men as Hons. Archibald Dixon, of Henderson, and John T. Bunch, of Louisville, Ky. They say:

We have known for many years the Commissioners who have charge of this enterprise, and have no hesitation in declaring that they are gentlemen of the highest position and responsibility, who will discharge with scrupulous fidelity to promise and principle the duties of their position. We have been acquainted for a long time with the farming lands offered above. They are very productive, and will yield as heavy crops as any lands in the county or State. Their location, too, makes them all the more valuable, for they are nearly equidistant from Henderson, Ky., and Evansville, Ind.—about five miles from either place—and immediately on the Ohio river. Under the act of the Legislature of Kentucky, session of 1867-8, these and other lands in the bottom were permanently fenced, and the fence can be kept up at a small expense to the owners. There are none other than State and county taxes to pay on these lands, and we know few farms that pay such fine profits.
(Signed) ARCH'D DIXON,
JOHN T. BUNCH.

The matter of taxes mentioned by these gentlemen is one of no slight importance, as will be fully appreciated by whoever is fortunate enough to secure any of the prizes. It will be the saving of hundreds of dollars every year. As bearing further upon this point, we give the certificate of Mr. Samuel Butler, a very estimable and truthful gentleman, resident of Henderson. He states as follows:

HENDERSON, KY., May, 1868.

I have known the above-described property for thirty years. The description of it is correct in every particular. I acted as manager on one of these farms for ten years, and my average yield to the hand, including men, women and boys, was never under eight hundred dollars per year, and one year I made fifteen hundred dollars to the hand. My yield per acre in corn was equal to any land in the neighborhood, and some seasons I made, on some of the land, from 1,800 to 2,000 pounds of tobacco to the acre. I always have been, and am still, a farmer, and have no hesitation in saying that no lands are more productive than these.
(Signed) SAMUEL BUTLER.

We might go on and multiply several hundreds of names of the most upright and responsible parties who have given certificates and endorsements of the enterprise, and statements in reference to the intrinsic value of the prizes offered, such as General Jerry T. Boyle, of this city, Senators McCreery and Davis, and numerous others, but we must content ourselves with one additional statement from P. B. Matthews, Mayor of the city of Henderson, and others, who are residents in the immediate vicinity of the property, and their testimony is consequently of greater weight. Hear them:

We have known the above described property for years, and think it fully equal to all that is claimed for it. The owners and the Commissioners appointed to carry the act of the Legislature into effect, are perfectly reliable and trustworthy in every regard. (Signed.)

P. B. MATTHEWS, Mayor.
JOS. ADAMS, Pres't Far. Bank.
L. C. DALLAM, Pres't Nat'l Bank.
P. H. LOCKETT, Judge Co. Court.
ADAM RANKIN, Clerk Cir. Court.
J. P. BRECKINRIDGE, Cl'k Co. Court.
JOHN H. BARRETT.
DAVID CLARK.
JOHN RUDY.
R. H. SOAPER.

Now, this is a condensed statement in reference to the seven farms which are offered as the principal prizes. They are all well provided with substantial and comfortable dwellings, barns, ice-houses, corn-cribs and quarters for the hands, and each farm of itself is an independent fortune. Additional prizes are embraced in building sites in *Marble City*, which is situated at the confluence of Green river with the Ohio. These range in value from $120 to $850, and these prices are considered to be not more than half their intrinsic value by shrewd real estate buyers. Marble City is destined to be the emporium of all the Green river trade, which is considered to be by far the richest of any in Kentucky. Underneath it, and adjacent to it, lie inexhaustible beds of the best coal, the purest and most exquisite marble, veins of salt and vast supplies of building stone, with numerous other valuable minerals, which will bring untold wealth to the city. A charter for the "*Marble City Mining and Manufacturing Company*" has already been obtained, and extensive operations will be commenced as soon as after the drawing of prizes as it can be ascertained who the owners of the lots are and the deeds conveyed to them. It is hoped that they will be secured by actual mechanics to a great extent, as the owner retains one-half the *mining privileges*, and desires that the benefits shall accrue, as far as possible, to this class of citizens. Two hundred thousand dollars has already been refused for the fee simple of the charter of the "*Marble City Mining and Manufacturing Company*" as it stands. It is valued at not less than five hundred thousand dollars, and we believe is destined eventually to be worth three or four times these figures. We have seen specimens of coal and marble from these mines, and we must acknowledge they are superb. In addition to the prizes proper, there will also be given to the winners of the farms the entire rent money of the years 1869 and 1870, which will amount to about $30,000 in greenbacks alone, and will be an irresistable attraction to hundreds of people.

HOW THE AWARD WILL BE MADE.

The subscription books, when closed, will be handed to the commissioners, who, with such other gentlemen as they may choose to add to the number, will make the award, the plan of which will be as follows:

Sixty-two thousand eight hundred and sixty-four (62,864) numbers, representing the certificates sold, will be placed in one wheel, and the tickets representing the premiums will be placed in another. From one of these wheels a number will be drawn, and from the other wheel a premium will be drawn at the same time, and the number drawn will take the premium drawn with it in each case.

A deed to the land properly signed and acknowledged has been placed in the hands of the Commissioners, and they will see that the premiums are properly conveyed to those drawing them.

Take it all in all we believe this to be the fairest and most attractive scheme that will ever be offered our friends to participate in. Money is flowing in upon the club and financial agents like water. It is hardly possible the tickets can hold out till the 4th of July, the day of drawing. The excitement on every hand is unabated. We would advise all not to delay another hour if they would participate in the scheme. Get your tickets at once, is our friendly advice to you. Parties in this city can procure them at Scott Glore's, Third and Jefferson streets, or the Commercial Bank, corner Main and Bullitt. People at a distance should fail not to remit immediately to either of the following financial agents, viz:

L. H. LYNE, Cash'r Farmers Bank, Henderson, Ky.
R. B. ALEXANDER, Commercial Bank, Louisville, Ky.
JOHN C. LATHAM, President Bank, Hopkinsville, Ky.
JAMES L. DALLAM, Commercial Bank, Paducah, Ky.
B. G. THOMAS, Cashier Observer and Reporter, Lexington, Ky.
W. B. TYLER, Cash. Deposit Bank, Owensboro, Ky.
SEMONIN, DIXON & CO., Evansville, Ind.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Labor.

Labor is capital. Bestow good health upon a man, so that he can labor every six out of seven days, and no matter how poor he may have been at the commencement of life's great race, he will be certain to accumulate a fortune, provided he takes care of his earning. PLANTATION BITTERS is certain to make the weak ones strong, and to preserve the health of the healthy. From four to six hours is considered the ordinary limit for brain work. At the expiration of this time the phosphorus is carried off, and the man becomes irritable and nervous. If he is poor, and continues on at his task, as most of poor doctors, lawyers and editors do, he will be certain to shorten his days and fill an untimely grave, as did Sir Walter Scott, unless he uses Plantation Bitters, which speedily restores his vital energy, repairs his indigestion, and corrects the sluggish circulation of his blood.

Sea Moss Farine

from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, &c., &c. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

How to Look Young—Sixteen.

Don't paint or use vile hair restorers, but simply apply Hagan's Magnolia Balm upon your face, neck and hands, and use Lyon's Kathairon upon your hair. The balm makes your complexion pearly, soft and natural, and you can't tell what did it. It removes freckles, tan, sallowness, ring-marks, moth-patches, etc.; and in place of a red, rustic face, you have the marble purity of an exquisite belle. It gives to middle age the bloom of perpetual youth. Add these effects to a splendid head of hair produced by the Kathairon, and a lady has done her best in the way of adornment. Brothers will have no spinster sisters when these articles are around. je6 eod & weow1m

Santonin the Active Principle of the Semen Contra.

Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenge is made of pure sugar and pure santonin. This is a safe, agreeable and efficient remedy for worms, santonin being the active principle of the semen contra, the well-known officinal vermifuge. All the popular worm candies of the day depend for their efficacy upon the amount of santonin they contain, but in these it is found in varying proportions and of uncertain purity, and very often again in combination with other elements unknown to the physician, and often hazardous in their nature. The only merit claimed for these lozenges is the ascertained purity of the ingredients and its thorough and careful distribution, so that each lozenge contains its exact portion of santonin. The materials have been so compounded that the lozenges will stand unaltered by time or climate. The boxes are made of wood, and are entirely impervious to moisture from any atmosphere. It is not a secret nostrum, but is prescribed by all intelligent physicians.

TESTIMONY OF A PHYSICIAN.

NEWBURG, IND.

I have been selling Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges, and those using it have so far reported it as being superior to anything of the kind ever used by them. I cheerfully prescribe it as a very convenient and satisfactory way of using Santonin. J. R. TILMAN, M. D.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Life Sustaining Organs.

The two organs which minister most directly to the support of the body are the stomach and liver. In the former the first process of digestion takes place, under the action of that powerful solvent the gastric juice. Thence the food, converted into a pulp, passes into the duodenum, where it is subjected to the action of the bile or gall flowing from the liver, and of the fluid generated by the pancreas, or sweetbread of the system. These secretions separate the nutritious portion from the rest, and it is then taken up by the absorbent vessels and conveyed into the channels of circulation in the form of venous blood, while the waste matter is discharged through the bowels. Unless all these processes are duly performed, disease of some sort is inevitable, and the best of all medicinal agents for preserving or restoring the tone and regulating the action of the three organs—the stomach, liver, and intestines—by which the threefold work is carried on, is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Indigestion is generally accompanied by constipation, and the gentle cathartic operation of the bitters is no less important in cases of this kind than its tonic effect upon the stomach and the biliary gland. Beauty of person as well as health depends in no small degree upon the regularity of the excretive functions. A sallow complexion, a thick, opaque, coarse skin, a tainted breath, rush of blood to the head, loss of memory, headache, and extreme mental depression, are the usual accompaniments of costiveness. A course of the bitters will infallibly relieve and finally banish these obnoxious symptoms, while invigorating the stomach and promoting healthy action in the liver. This genial vegetable stomachic and alterative strikes at disease in its primary sources, the assimilating, secreting and expulsive organs, and the cures it effects are consequently thorough and complete. je12 deodaw

Allcock's Porous Plasters.

Sore and Stiff Throat cured by half a plaster; usually in two or three hours.

Dr. Green, No. 88 Broadway, New York, informs us he sold on Monday, June 22, 1863, two plasters to a young woman suffering very severely from lumbago. On Thursday she called to get two more for a friend, and then stated how the two she had purchased on Monday had relieved her immediately after putting them on, and cured her in two days of a most distressing pain in her back and loins.

Allcock's Porous Plasters have been found specifics for Rheumatism of the Wrists. my29eod&weow1m

Pareira Brava—Its History and Medicinal Properties—Extracts from U. S. and American Dispensatories.

"Pareira Brava, also termed Velvet Leaf, Ice Vine, is a shrub with a round, ligneous root, stems either smooth or close-pressed down, and climbing over trees."

"It is a native of the West Indies and South America. The root is the official part."

"Pareira Brava is tonic, aperient and diuretic. It was introduced into European practice so long ago as 1688, and enjoyed great reputation as a lithontriptic. It is recommended in calculous affections, chronic inflammation and ulceration of the kidneys and bladder, leucorrhoea, dropsy and jaundice. The purpose for which it is at present chiefly employed is for the relief of chronic diseases of the urinary passages. Sir Benjamin Brodie found it very useful in chronic inflammation of the bladder, in allaying irritability of that organ and correcting the disposition to profuse mucous secretion; and it has subsequently come into general use in the same affections. Great advantage may often be derived from combining it, in this complaint, with other diuretics."

We notice that our fellow-townsman, Dr. Wintersmith, combines it in his Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava with Buchu, Juniper Berries, Cubebs, &c., making it the most efficient diuretic now known to the profession.

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

GREAT SALE
—OF—
Vine Wood Herd.

I WILL offer my entire herd at public sale on Saturday, June 18, 1870, at Vine Wood Farm, near Winchester, Ky., consisting of 55 short-horn cattle, of all ages and sexes, among them animals from the celebrated herds of Thorne, Sheldon, and others, at the head of which stands the 8th Duke of Thorndale. There is a larger amount of Duchess blood in this herd than has been offered in any herd in this country. Also, 15 head of Alderney cows and heifers and 3 bulls, pure bred, principally from the celebrated herd of Dr. W. Smith, of Woodstock Center, Conn. All the animals purchased at the sale delivered free of charge at the cars when desired. Catalogues will be furnished on application to
WM. B. GROOM, Winchester, Ky.
Terms—4 months' credit, with 8 per cent. added.
P. S.—As many persons from a distance may desire to examine the herd before the day of sale, I respectfully invite such to visit my place and remain until the day. I have a set of English and American herd books for consultation. je15 w2

FLOURING MILL AND TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

ON FRIDAY, the 1st day of July, 1870, I will sell, in the town of Caseyville, Union county, Ky., a very fine flouring mill, in good running order, inside town and on the Ohio river, with several lots attached thereto. Also, in said town, lots 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 33, 35, 36, 26, 27, 28, and 53, in Casey's addition, and two lots lying back of 33; also a part of a lot near where a mill stood in the upper part of town. Terms—This mill and lots will be sold on a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months, purchaser to give bond with approved security bearing interest from date, to have the force and effect of a replevin bond, also a lien will be retained. All of this property belongs to the estate of D. O. Conn, deceased, and is to be sold by order of the Union Circuit Court, to pay debts against his estate. Some of the lots have dwelling-houses, &c., on them.
THOS. S. CHAPMAN, Com.
je15 w3

PROMPT. HONORABLE. RELIABLE.

WANTED—AGENTS—In every city, town, and village, for the largest and most successful DOLLAR HOUSE in the country—ONLY ONE indorsed by the leading papers and express companies of the United States. Our goods give universal satisfaction, our premiums to Agents cannot be excelled and our checks are free. Having two houses—Boston and Chicago—our facilities are unequaled, and our business exceeds that of all other concerns in this trade combined. Send for circulars and free club to S. C. THOMPSON & CO.,
136 Federal st., Boston, or
158 State st., Chicago.
je15 w4

BED-SPREADS!
Ask Your Merchants for
Manchester Counterpanes,
The best, most durable, and cheapest covering for your beds. je15 w3m

STRAYED OR STOLEN—MARE—From the residence of the subscriber, on the night of 31st May, a sorrel mare, 5 years old; 16 hands high; heavy mane and tail; white hind feet, and star in the forehead. A liberal reward will be paid for her recovery, or any information that will lead to it. S. H. ISAACS, Long Run, Jefferson co., Ky. je15 d3&w1*

LOUISVILLE
HUB, SPOKE & WHEEL
FACTORY.

HAVE on hand a full stock of every description of woodwork for wagon and carriage makers and country blacksmiths. The Only Manufactory of the Kind in Louisville.
WANTED—Locust timber, for which we will pay cash on delivery. ☞ Send for price list.
FULTON, SMITH & CO.,
Office and Warerooms, 390 Main street.
Factory, 25 Ormsby street. je15 d&w1

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE firm heretofore existing under the style of Schaulie & Driesman was dissolved on the 1st inst. Mr. Schaulie is alone authorized to liquidate and settle the business of the firm.
SCHAULIE & DRIESMAN.
Louisville, June 11, 1870.

I will continue the manufacture of trunks on Jefferson street, above Preston, and Third street, bet. Main and Market, and ask the future patronage of my old friends and customers.
FRED. SCHAULIE.
je12 d3&w1

French Lick Springs.

THE Hotel at these celebrated Springs is now open and in the daily reception of visitors. The house has been thoroughly renovated and refitted, and the proprietors feel confident of making it a pleasant resort for those who may visit it. There will be billiards, ten pins, and other amusements. A good string band will be in attendance during the season. There are daily hacks running from Orleans station on the New Albany and Chicago Railroad and the Shoals station on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.
For the analysis and curative properties of these springs send and get our circular. Address
RYAN & TUCKER,
French Lick, Ind.
my19 dim&wtfeSa

CERULEAN SPRINGS,
TRIGG COUNTY, KY.

THIS celebrated watering-place will be open for the reception of visitors on June 1, 1870.

TERMS:

Boarding per day	$ 2
" " week	10
" " month	30

GOODWIN, BAKER & CO.,
Proprietors.
je1 d3m&Tu&w1m

THE REGULAR ANNUAL FAI[R]
OF THE
TOBACCO TRADE
OF
LOUISVILLE, KY.,
Will be held in this city on
WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1870.

Total Cash Premiums, $4,000.

FIRST CLASS.

Best Hogshead Bright Wrapper grown in Kentucky, premium by P. Lorillard & Co., New York (Rasty & Wood, Agents at Louisville, Ky.) $20[illegible]
Second Best Hogshead Bright Wrapper grown in Kentucky, premium by the Trade 1[illegible]
Third Best Hogshead Bright Wrapper grown in Kentucky, premium by the Trade [illegible]

SECOND CLASS.

Best Hogshead Bright Wrapper from any State except Kentucky, premium by the Louisville Hotel 10[illegible]
Second Best Hogshead Bright Wrapper from any State except Kentucky, premium by Sawien & Co. [illegible]

THIRD CLASS.

Best Hogshead Cutting Leaf grown in Owen county district, premium by the Trade 2[illegible]
Second Best Hogshead Cutting Leaf grown in Owen county district premium by Louisville, Cincinnati & Lex. R. R. (Sam'l Gill, Sup't) 100
Third Best Hogshead Cutting Leaf grown in Owen county district; premium by the Trade 5[illegible]

FOURTH CLASS.

Best Hogshead Cutting Leaf grown in Mason and Bracken counties district, prem. by the Trade 2[illegible]
Second Best Hogshead Cutting Leaf grown in Mason and Bracken counties district, premium by the Lou. & Cin. Mail Line Co. (Frank Carter, Sup't) 10[illegible]
Third Best Hogshead Cutting Leaf grown in Mason and Bracken counties district, premium by the Trade [illegible]

FIFTH CLASS.

Best Hogshead Cutting Leaf grown in any county south of Louisville, in Kentucky, and in Tennessee, Illinois, or Indiana, premium by the Trade [illegible]
Second Best Hogshead Cutting Leaf grown in any county south of Louisville, in Kentucky, and in Tennessee, Illinois, or Indiana, premium by Head. Packet Co. (R. H. Woolfolk, Sup't) [illegible]

SIXTH CLASS.

To the owner of the Best Five Hogsheads Cutting Leaf, premium by the Trade [illegible]
To the owner of the Second Best Five Hogsheads Cutting Leaf, premium by the Falls City Tobacco Bank, Louisville, Ky. [illegible]
To the owner of the Third Best Five Hogsheads Cutting Leaf, premium by the Trade [illegible]

SEVENTH CLA[illegible]

Best Hogshead Shipping [illegible]
Second Best Hogshead [illegible] by the Jeff., Mad. & I[illegible] General Freight Agent [illegible]
Third Best Hogshead Ship[illegible] the Trade [illegible]

EIGHT[illegible]

Best Hogshead Black [illegible] representatives of New York [illegible] bacco factors at Louisvil[illegible]
Second Best Hogshead Black [illegible] by the Trade [illegible]

NINTH CLASS.

To the lady in whose name is entered [illegible] hogshead of leaf tobacco without [illegible] classification [illegible]
To the lady in whose name is entered the [illegible] best hogshead of leaf tobacco without [illegible] to classification [illegible]
Premiums by the following Insurance Agents in this city, Henry W. Gray & Co., J. L. Danforth & Co., Atwood & Nicholas, W. H. Slaughter & Co., Barbee & Castleman, $50 each [illegible]

TENTH CLASS.

To the owner of the best ten hogsheads of leaf tobacco of its class, premium by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad [illegible]
To the owner of the second best ten hogsheads of leaf tobacco of its class, premium by the trade [illegible]
To the owner of the third best ten hogsheads of leaf tobacco of its class, premium by the trade [illegible]

ELEVENTH CLASS.

To the owner of the best five hogsheads of leaf tobacco of its class, premium by the trade [illegible]
To the owner of second best five hogsheads leaf tobacco of its class, premium by the trade [illegible]

TWELFTH CLASS.

To the owner of the best three hogsheads of leaf tobacco of its class [illegible]
To the owner of the second best three hogsheads of leaf tobacco of its class. Premiums by Willard Hotel, Ph. Lostich, Phoenix Hotel, Gran[illegible] Weyd, A. Cassilla [illegible]

THIRTEENTH CLASS.

To the farmer who exhibits the handsomest prized hogshead, premium by the trade [illegible]

THE FOLLOWING RULES WILL BE OBSERV[illegible]

1—Each hogshead must be marked on both ends distinctly with owner's name and class for which it is intended.
2—All tobacco should be sent forward at as early a day as possible.
3—No hogshead of bright wrapper, Class 1, to weigh less than 500 pounds net.
No hogshead of bright wrapper, Class 2, to weigh less than 600 pounds net.
No hogshead of cutting leaf to weigh less than 800 pounds net.
No hogshead of black wrapper to weigh less than 1,000 pounds net.
No hogshead of shipping leaf to weigh less than 1,200 pounds net.
4—No hogshead can take more than one premium.
5—No hogshead that has taken a premium at any other fair can be entered for a premium in this.
6—Each set of hogsheads competing for premiums in classes 6th, 10th, 11th, and 12th shall belong only to one party.
7—None but the growth of 1869 admitted.
8—Entries are open to the entire country except where otherwise specified.

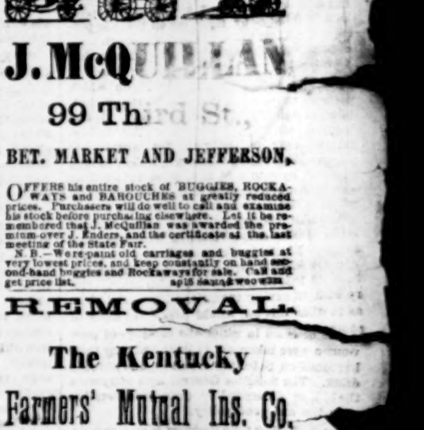
N. B.—Either of the Warehouses will receive and store Tobacco intended for the exhibition. The entrance fee on each hogshead will be five dollars.

FOR THE TRADE:
SPRATT & CO.
BAY & CO.
PAGE & CO.
GLOVER, WHITE & CO.
DONALD, BROTHER & [illegible]
J. S. PHELPS & CO.
my13 dlaw&weowtd

STILL ANOTHER VICTORY.
The Great Cooking Stove

AMERICAN
MANUFACTURED BY US,
Was, after an actual trial in the field at the late State Fair held at Houston, Texas, awarded the Premium and Gold Medal over the Cotton Plant, Charter Oak, and Brilliant. We give an extract from the report of the committee:
"American consumed 5¾ pounds of wood; bread well rounded in pan, uniform, light-brown color, perfectly baked, and without a fault. We therefore award the Premium and Gold Medal for the best wood cooking stove to the American."
We have increased the capacity of our foundry fully one-third, to enable us to fill the increasing demand for this celebrated stove. Send for price list and circular.
BRIDGEFORD & CO.,
Louisville Stove, Grate, and Hollowware Foundry,
Louisville, Ky. je11 d&weow

CANCERS! CANCERS!



Dr. W. C. Couden

OF Louisville, Ky., removes Cancer without pain or the use of the knife.
Send for a copy of the Cancer Journal—inclosing stamp—giving particulars of the mode of treatment, and a large list of persons who have been permanently cured—cases of one year to 17 years' standing.
Address DR. W. C. COUDEN,
135 Jefferson street, Louisville, Ky.
my15 SuTu&Fri&wtim

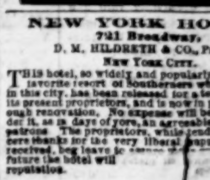
J. McQU[illegible]
99 Th[illegible] St.,
BET. MARKET AND JEFFERSON,

OFFERS his entire stock of BUGGIES, ROCKAWAYS and BAROUCHES at greatly reduced prices. Purchasers will do well to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere. Let it be remembered that J. McQuillan was awarded the premium over J. Enders, and the certificate at the last meeting of the State Fair.
N. B.—Were paint old carriages and buggies at very lowest prices, and keep constantly on hand second-hand buggies and Rockaways for sale. Call and get price list. ap15 3m&weow3m

REMOVAL.

The Kentucky
Farmers' Mutual Ins. Co.

HAS REMOVED TO
Room No. 2 (Second Floor) Merchants' Bank Building,
Main, between Fifth and Sixth streets.
J. H. LINDENBERGER, Pres't.
THOS. C. TIMBERLAKE, Sec'y. je1 d&w1



TRADE MARK

$500 REWARD is offered by the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of Catarrh which he can not cure. Sold by druggists or sent by mail for 60 cents. A pamphlet on Catarrh free. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, 995 Main St. Buffalo, N. Y.

NEW YORK HOTEL,
721 Broadway,
D. M. HILDRETH & CO., Prop'rs,
NEW YORK CITY.

THIS hotel, so widely and popularly known as the favorite resort of Southerners while sojourning in this city, has been released for a term of years by its present proprietors, and is now in process of thorough renovation. No expense will be spared to render it, as in days of yore, an agreeable home for patrons. The proprietors, while tendering their sincere thanks for the very liberal support they have received, beg leave to assure the public they will return the hotel will reputation.

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1870.

ROUND-ABOUT.

The Devil's Hour.

According to Voltaire there is an hour in every human being's life which might be called the Devil's. If it is possible that there is a historic moment upon which our future for good or evil turns, when we are more easily led astray or into temptation than at any other time, there must also be an hour when we are most susceptible of a good influence, which, taken advantage of, leads us out of the thorny paths of transgression. It rests entirely with each one of us whether that period is to be the Devil's or God's hour.

The Legitimate Drama.

Our New York contemporaries are congratulating themselves upon the improved tone of their theatrical representations. The knell of coarse dances, slang songs, the naked drama, and the indecent melodrama is sounded, while their readers are felicitated upon the revival of the legitimate drama, interpreted by the genius of a Jefferson, Booth, Fechter, Hackett, Owens, Clarke or Wallack. So wholesome a return to a purer and higher school of dramatic art cannot but have a beneficial effect upon the morals and manners of the metropolis, and is sufficient cause for self-praise by those journals that have been chiefly instrumental in bringing about this much-needed reform.

"A Stab from the South."

This is what the N. Y. Tribune calls the recent refusal of the Southern Presbyterian Church to unite with their Northern brethren, and, after a column of comment on the matter, comes to the conclusion that there is no prospect of a reunion in the present generation between the churches North and South. Dr. Palmer is disposed of in a paragraph which is, doubtless, intended to be awfully facetious, but is simply a bit of "loil" gloating over the fact of his not having a vote, while his negro servant has. The Tribune is never so happy as on an occasion like this, when an opportunity presents itself for a gush over Sambo and the chance of spelling rebellion with a capital R, thus: REBELLION.

Newport.

Active preparations for the approaching season are on foot. One hundred cottages [illegible] and twenty-eight only remain [illegible] Allen Bright, of Boston, [illegible] the Beach [illegible] dollars, and Mr. [illegible] has bought a [illegible] forty-five thousand [illegible] are nearly out [illegible], and cottages [illegible] fashionable rage, [illegible]. There is to [illegible] of the beach. [illegible] is to be music twice a [illegible]. An army band is also to play twice a week. Steeple chases are talked of and the season promises to be very brilliant.

"Turn Again, Whittemore."

Congress has been singing, "Whittemore, we have missed you," ever since that noble youth retired from the marble halls on account of a slight pecuniary transaction "as between man and man" (*a la* Micawber) about a certain cadetship. He returns to the circle of which he is such a brilliant ornament with the laurels of triumph upon his brow and a certificate of election in his carpet-bag. Congress would fain make merry over "him who was lost and is found," kill the fatted calf, and make exceeding merry. Let Colfax "bring forth the purple and fine linen, and put a ring upon his finger," and, falling upon his neck, weep for joy, for what would Congress be without their cherished Whittemore, or the cadetship market do for its heaviest operator?

Reunion of West Pointers.

It has been proposed that a reunion of all the surviving graduates of West Point should take place this month there. Few things could be done which would tend to bring about a better state of feeling between all sections of the country than this. It is well known that the graduates as a class entertain a very clannish feeling for one another. The officers of "the old army," who took opposite sides in the war, rarely meet without kindly feelings for each other. Of course there are men who have graduated there who, by their infamous conduct during and since the war, placed themselves outside of the pale of recognition, and are loathed by the soldierly men who wore the blue or the gray, and these fellows will probably be ashamed to show their faces, for fear of being put "in Coventry;" but those whose records as soldiers are untarnished by any act "unbecoming an officer and a gentleman" will feel no hesitation in extending a friendly grasp to all who were educated at their *alma mater*.

"Les Vieux Garcons."

In his "Physiologie du Mariage" Balzac tells us that a man is never so dangerous to women as at the age of fifty, and Sardou, in the comedy of "Les Vieux Garcons" tries to prove the truth of the theory in one of the characters. Now it may be that a Frenchman is capable of making himself more agreeable at fifty than the men of other nations are at a younger period; but there is more probability that Balzac announced this doctrine in order that when he became fifty his friends might not find him any the less fascinating, and thus wished to fix the prime of man's agreeability at fifty, just as Bulwer, after filling the literary world with handsome young heroes when in the flower of his youth, afterwards gave us "Guy Darrell" and "L'Estrange"—men who were nearer fifty than twenty, and whom he made as irresistible to the fair sex as "Pelham" or any of the heroes of his first novels. A man is not necessarily more "dangerous" because of his control over himself, knowledge of the world and social adroitness, if he has not a corresponding ability to please. As far as danger is concerned, your handsome, bright young fellow, full of feeling and nerve, will win quite as often as the deliberate old tortoise of fifty, who labors to make others show emotion without betraying any himself.

Mexico.

Gen. Rosecrans has written a very interesting and able pamphlet entitled, "Manifest Destiny: the Monroe Doctrine and Our Relations with Mexico," which is in the form of a letter to the people of the United States. In it the present condition of Mexico is intelligently discussed, and his views relative to the commercial relations of the two countries [illegible] in a clear and terse manner. The gist of the document is "the complete political, commercial and industrial fraternity among the republics of the new world." He advocates the development of Mexico under the care of the United States, with a government of her own, however. Gen. Rosecrans loses sight of the fact that the chronic revolutionary temperament of Mexico is such that the people are not likely to have any government of their own in power long enough to practically benefit them. They have proven themselves incapable of self-government, and will hardly make any advance in material prosperity so long as they try to conduct matters themselves. Under the control of a strong and just government, not Mexican, they might possibly in time be made of some account; otherwise the anarchy which has prevailed there so many years will continue.

The Rights of Women.

In the British Parliament a bill giving women the right to the control of their property and earnings has passed the second reading, and will in all probability become a law of the realm. During the debate on it a member said that at present a woman in Great Britain forfeited by marrying all that she possessed, all that she might derive through legacies, and all that she might earn through her own industry. All passed to the husband. It was an unenviable state, no doubt, on which the woman entered through marriage; but, as respected her personal property, it had the same effect as a conviction for felony. In the case of the rich the woman was protected through settlements, which, though ignored by courts of law, were enforced by courts of equity. But that was a protection which could scarcely be obtained by women with small fortunes, and was wholly inapplicable to the case of married women earning wages. By the last census there were in the country 800,000 such women. Another member said that he never went to his manufactory without having inquiries addressed to him as to when this bill would pass. He knew of scores of cases in which the earnings of poor women were taken out of their hands by their husbands on Saturday evenings, and spent in drink. The Solicitor General also supported the bill, as demanded by every consideration of justice and good policy.

[illegible] Retires from Business as an Example.

Mrs. E. Cady Stanton might have spared Franklin, the model man who has been held up as an example to the youths of Boston and Philadelphia so long, and has done such service as a moral dummy or manikin to paint characters from. But, alas! his munching his frugal loaf as he marched virtuously down the street; his signing the Declaration of Independence with a benevolent smile at that trim-looking dandy John Hancock, who is represented in the picture of that transaction in all of the bravery of laces, ruffles, powder, shoe-buckles, velvet, and sword; his hobbling into the salon of the King of France in a drab coat and inexpressibles, with no powder on his head or sword by his side, and being surrounded by a bevy of court beauties and crowned then and there with some damp laurel; his staying out all day in a drenching rain and thunder-storm, trying to pocket the lightning for the benefit of posterity in the telegraph business; his economy, industry, sobriety, philosophy, wisdom, spectacles, maxims and "Poor Richard's Almanac," have all been in vain; for Mrs. Stanton brands him as "heartless and indifferent" in going abroad and leaving his wife for many years to manage and nurse her children through the jaundice (?), red gum, whooping-cough, etc. Ben was doubtless a tremendous old humbug, but it is not kind in Stanton to tear the mask off of him in this way. Why not have let Boston and that other place go on believing him to have been a walking synopsis of all of the cardinal virtues?

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

PRINCE ARTHUR is to be made a Knight of St. Patrick.

VANDERBILT'S young wife will shortly increase the stock.

SENATOR SPRAGUE is highly esteemed for his purse-nal worth.

THE Marchioness of Hastings is to take a new husband next week.

THE motto of Chandler and Yates—United we stand, divided we fall.

A MONUMENT to Robert Bruce is to be erected on the field of Bannockburn.

THE crown Princess of Prussia talks of divorce. The Prince is very naughty.

OUR Saxon grandmothers called what are now known as garters "shankbands."

PIUS IX. is a grim humorist. He means to declare Poland a missionary country!

EX-QUEEN ISABELLA'S present lover is a French *valet de chambre* named Ionffron.

NEW YORK considers Governor Hoffman the strongest Democrat for the next Presidential race.

BUTLER voted with the Democrats on taxing the bonds. "Rascal bondholders," Ben calls them.

A FRENCHMAN says that he thinks the great fault of American women is that they talk too loud in public.

THE Chicago Post thinks Grant did a sensible thing when he ordered the stopping of his COURIER-JOURNAL.

THE St. Louis Times thinks the game laws of the Sioux country ought to be amended by striking out the word "white."

FANNY DAVENPORT, the actress, responded in person to a toast complimentary to herself at a New York dinner. It was a success.

THE Radical press are highly indignant because none of the white boys at West Point will sleep with the negro cadet lately appointed.

ROCHEFORT now calls the agricultural population of France "the besotted herds of an ignorant population who are driven to the polls."

FROM Spain we learn that the splendid mines of Almaden have been leased for a term of thirty years to the house of Rothschild for 130 millions of reals.

AN Oswego colored barber exclaimed, after hearing the result of the late election in New York: "D—n the niggers; they have all gone over to the Democrats."

LYDIA THOMPSON has not yet married Alex. Henderson. The New York Star says: "These estimable people are not married at all, although they are affianced."

THE best thing that can now be said of Gen. Grant is what was once said of another illustrious failure, namely, that he has a brilliant future behind him.—[N. Y. Sun.

PEOPLE in Wyoming don't know whether to call their female judge a justicess of the peace or a justice of the peacess. How would it do to call her a piece of a justice?

TWENTY-ONE thousand emigrants at Liverpool from Ireland, bound for the United States, is, for the month of May, a good figure, and encouraging to the Fenians.

A VERMONT editor thus modestly apologizes for giving the news: "It should perhaps be stated that an attempt to invade Canada was also made on Thursday from Malone, New York."

THE only prisoner in the Nantucket jail notifies the authorities that if they don't fix up that jail so that the sheep can't get in to bother him, he will be blowed if he will stay in there.

THE stockholders of the New York Star, as a fitting recognition of the merits of Joe Howard, the editor thereof, asked his permission to raise his salary to $8,000 per year. Joe granted it.

LONDON pickpockets have a habit of engaging jugglers and fire-eaters to begin their performances in crowded thoroughfares, and thus attract crowds on whom the light-fingered gentry can operate.

THE latest story from Paris is that a workman, drinking with a companion, offered to bet that he could kill him with a single blow of his fist. The bet was accepted, the blow dealt, and the man fell dead.

MARY RUSSELL MITFORD, in one of her letters in 1820, said: "I write merely for remuneration, and I would rather scrub floors if I could get as much by that healthier and more respectable and feminine employment."

THACKERAY, on his first visit to New York, was introduced to a very fashionably dressed young lady, the daughter of a publisher noted for his piracy of the works of British authors. "Ah," murmured the novelist, "a splendidly bound edition of 'The Pirate's Daughter.'"

THE New York Herald declares that Caleb Cushing is right when he says "that the Congress of the United States in aggregate intelligence has alway been far inferior to the Executive." If this mild aphorism is to be relied on, the present Congress is to be pitied.

IT appears to be quite certain that the serious illness under which Mr. John Bright has for some time past suffered has affected his general health so profoundly as to make it extremely improbable that he will ever again be able to take an effective part in public affairs.

THE Emperor of France has authorized the director of the grand opera in Paris to pay to Strakosch $50,000 for Mlle. Nilsson, in breaking her contract with him for this country and to engage her for ten years. It seems very doubtful if she will visit the United States at all.

GIRLS would do well when they are married to burn up all their old love letters. A gentleman found a letter addressed to his wife by some former admirer after he had been married to her two years, and was so provoked at the tone of the letter that he immediately applied for a divorce.

MR. J. B. WEAVER, for many years connected with the Memphis and Charleston railroad, has been tendered and accepted the position as Superintendent of the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad. Mr. Weaver is esteemed one of the most promising railroad men of the South, and is well known here.

A PARISIAN lady recently called on her milliner to inquire the character of a servant. The morality of the latter was beyond questioning. "But is she honest?" asked the lady. "I am not so certain of that," replied the milliner; "I have sent her to you with my bill a dozen times, and she has never yet given me the money."

IT is no secret that the Czar is mad—medically mad—and that he is unfit to reign. He is the victim of a strange illusion. He supposes himself to have murdered his father, Czar Nicholas, who died so unaccountably, and so opportunely, during the Crimean war, and Alexander II. thinks he sees the old gentleman's ghost, and is as much annoyed as Hamlet was when his paternal parent made night hideous by his impolitic practice of revisiting the glimpses of the moon.

AT the Boston labor reform convention last week this resolution was adopted: Resolved, That the refusal of Ulysses S. Grant to receive Mrs. Emmie A. Lane, who visited him in a respectful manner, as the representative of the working-women of Massachusetts and the Daughters of St. Crispin, was a gratuitous insult to us all, and we believe it so intended by Grant, and is another evidence of his want of decency in his personal and official intercourse with the people.

"A KENTUCKY correspondent," says the Chicago Post, "gave us a pathetic account of the approaching dissolution of Bishop Smith, of the Kentucky diocese. The day after the letter, the Bishop came himself, having been all the way from Kentucky to Milwaukee to attend Bishop Kemper's funeral, preached two sermons in that town on Sunday, lost his coat and hat in circulating about the cars, came gayly all the way to Chicago without them. The good old Bishop did not impress those who saw him upon this tour as being exactly on the verge of the grave."

THE two young men who were arrested in London for wearing women's clothes, had their wardrobe seized by an inspector who visited their rooms. Among the articles found were sixteen silk, satin and muslin dresses of the most costly description, thirteen skirts and petticoats, nine cloaks and jackets, a number of bodices, seven chignons, two long curls, ten plaits, a pair of curling tongs, six pairs of stays, five hats, four bonnets, a quantity of white wadding, a gray beard, rouge, and a bottle containing a small quantity of chloroform.

E. W. LLOYD was the Captain of a militia company in Charleston, S. C. No member was worth less than $200,000. They were the Champagne Charlies of the South. The war coming on, they enthusiastically entered the field, first attended by not less than a regiment of servants, but subsequently their luxuries vanished. At the close of the war Captain Lloyd possessed but one suit of clothes, a riding horse, a loving wife, and one daughter. He ignored politics. Moral: He is happy, and growing rich by honest labor.—[N. Y. Sun.

☞ The Paris correspondent of the New York Times writes: "The Khedive is quietly preparing for the struggle which he has adjourned by his temporary submission to the Porte, by absorbing as much of the combative element as he can attract from your side into his army. Among the American officers who have recently left to join it are Gen. C. Stone, of Massachusetts; Gen. A. W. Reynolds, of Virginia; Col. T. A. Reynolds, of New Mexico, (both West Point officers); Gen. Rhett, of South Carolina; Col. W. S. Jenifer, of Maryland; Col. Crowley, Col. W. W. Dunlop, Col. W. H. Ward, Major E. Parry, Major W. P. A. Campbell, and Capt. J. M. Morgan."

☞ Near Clifton station, Delaware, a few days ago, a woman attacked her father with a hatchet and nearly severed his head from his body.

THE SOCIAL EVIL.

A Boston Man Takes Up the Repugnant Topic.

[From an Address by F. B. Sanborn at the Church of the Disciples in Boston.]

This is a topic from which all good people draw back with repugnance, and even to name it calls for an apology, where the audience contains young and inexperienced persons. But I am speaking to-night to persons who will know how to receive what is said, and who will receive without misapprehension, I am sure, the little I have to say on this point. It is common among those easy moralists, who find in every vice the pardonable indulgence of a natural appetite, to speak of prostitution in this way. Some even go farther, and exalt the harlot's loathsome trade into a religious and moralizing institution, for which they claim the protection of the law. This strange doctrine prevails largely in England, at present, and is unmistakably upheld by Mr. Lecky. The passage to which I refer is in his last work—A History of European Morals. This writer says:

"There has arisen in society a figure which is certainly the most mournful, and, in some respects, the most awful, upon which the eye of the moralist can dwell. That unhappy being whose very name it is a shame to speak; who is scorned and insulted as the vilest of her sex, and doomed, for the most part, to disease and abject wretchedness, and an early death, appears in every age as the perpetual symbol of the degradation and the sinfulness of man. Herself the supreme type of vice, she is ultimately the most efficient guardian of virtue. But for her, the unchallenged purity of countless happy homes would be polluted, and not a few who, in the pride of their untempted chastity, think of her with an indignant shudder, would have known the agony of remorse and despair. On that one degraded and ignoble form are concentrated the passions that might have filled the world with shame. She remains, while civilizations rise and fall, the eternal priestess of humanity, blasted for the sins of her people."

Atrocious as I believe this sophistry to be, I have quoted it because it is honestly held by a writer so respectable as Mr. Lecky, and because it presents in a striking form, the most dangerous error that can prevail on this subject. This error arises, as I maintain, from a complete confusion of broad distinctions. Prostitution is no more the result of a natural appetite, than delirium tremens or the madness of opium; like them, it is the result of depraved habit, and must be dealt with as depravity, not as in any respect venial. There are, unquestionably, venial transgressions of the law of chastity,—but this is never one of them. So great in the force of a passion wisely implanted in men, and wholly innocent in its proper exercise, that when unwise laws, or the customs of artificial society too long delay marriage or make it impossible, there can be no doubt, in my mind at least, that connections formed naturally, beyond the limits of law and custom, may often be excused and pardoned. The same broad rule of common sense and common humanity extends to the sexual errors of the young and untaught, and to the first fault of misguided women, quite as often a misfortune as a fault. But between this latitude—which will be condemned by many, I know—but which I believe the best judgment of mankind and the mercy of God approve,—between this and the toleration of harlots and their viler consorts, there is a gulf so wide that nobody can ferry over it without leaving either his moral or his good sense as useless luggage behind him. It would be as reasonable, to my mind, for Boston to put drinking fountains of strong brandy at her street corners, under the plea of quenching natural thirst, as to encourage, or even tolerate the existence of brothels. There is not even the poor excuse that shelters the drinking-shop, that its draughts may sometimes be medicinal—for the victim of the other depravity always risks his health as well as his soul.

Mr. Lecky is terribly wrong in imagining that his "priestess of humanity" is in any sense, the guardian of virtue. The experience of all countries where she officiates shows the contrary. It is in such countries as France, where she is recognized by the law, that the purity of homes is most unsafe. Rev. William Arthur, an Englishman, whose practical acquaintance with the subject is worth tenfold Mr. Lecky's learned theories and rhetorical imaginations, says after years of investigation in Paris, Brussels, Rome, Naples and other cities where this vice prevails to a greater extent than anywhere else among nominal Christians,—Mr. Arthur says emphatically this:

"Men once taught to frequent the worst of women, learn to covert and conspire against the best; and the enticement and corruption of innocence ceases to seem a damning blot that would soil their being, and becomes an achievement to be carried out. Wives are not more sacred than daughters. Marriage itself is called on to gloss over the moral deformity, as medicine is to avert the physical pains of license. The number of offenses against person and life, which, in England, are traceable to illicit intercourse between the sexes, is appalling. Still more is this the case in France. The instances in which infanticide, suicide and assassination are the deeds of harlots and their paramours, of seducers and their victims, make a total of sin and woe flowing from one source which should make any man pause before he shed on that source one ray of respectability. Prostitution is branded and blasted by three distinct laws of nature; by the first, with sterility, appealing to humanity at large, and saying that the Maker of men marks out this as the way to the extinction of the race; by the second, with disease, appealing to the physical feelings of the individual, and saying: 'This foul deed is punished by foul torments;' by the third, is is branded with its results of crime. Infanticide, suicide and murder in many forms springing up as its ravening followers; with a smaller fertile brood of lies and promise-breaking, or jealousy and heart burning, of low occult deeds, sparing nought of human *arcana*, not even the unborn. Where the prostitute sits, either in the temple of religion, as in heathen countries, or in the temple of law, as in Christian ones, a serious decay of the moral sentiment, in both men and women, is inevitable!"

These are the words of Mr. Arthur, which I believe are true in their fullest extent, and they bring me back to my original topic—the crimes of women. It is a fact that more than half their crimes, and nearly all their heinous ones, spring from this source, and are directly connected with their willing or unwilling compliance with the depraved lusts of men; just as a great many of their lighter offenses spring from their wish to please or serve their fathers, husbands, children or male companions. Take the drunkenness of women, for example, which figures on the list as their most frequent offense, in Massachusetts,—2,460 commitments, out of less than 4,000, being for this. Eighteen hundred and fifty of these cases, by the way, were in Boston—more than two-thirds of the whole, in less than one-fifth of the population. These commitments represent less than 2,000 women, of whom 500 are probably habitual prostitutes; 500 more are occasionally unchaste, and the other half, perhaps, are free from this vice. Of these nine or ten hundred women a very great proportion had no natural love for drink, but fell into the habit because it was practiced by all the men about them. The father drank, often to excess—the brother drank, the lover drank, the husband drank, and the children and grandchildren have the same vice. A woman such, as most women are, would have a great excuse for contracting the habit herself, under these circumstances—especially when we consider the physical hardships, the cold, the drudgery, the exposure, the misery of heart and soul to which so many of these poor creatures are subjected by the men with whom they live and for whom they live. I speak now of those Women—for the most part Irish—who are intemperate without being unchaste. But, of course, either vice leads directly to the other—the devil has a good many parallel roads, but they all lead to the same city of destruction when women are the wayfarers.

Turning now to consider the punishments inflicted on women in Massachusetts—for I do not need or propose to go beyond our own borders in dealing with this part of the subject, the first fact that strikes us is that our penal laws, on the whole, measure out to these unfortunates nothing but vindictive punishment, or, what is still worse, mercenary escape from it. The idea, even, of reformation, seldom enters into our administration of what is called justice, toward women; in practice, reformation is almost never the result. The frequent recommitments, of which I have spoken, show this in part; but a succession of visits to our prisons, such as I have made, and such as many of you, doubtless, have also made, proves it most conclusively. Whatever may be the causes of so deplorable a fact, it is certainly true that very few of our prisons do anything to make their female inmates better. In most of them, on the contrary, they grow worse. The State workhouse at Bridgewater, which has been so violently attacked of late, is the only prison in the State, known to me, where lost women have a fair chance to begin their reformation—and at Bridgewater it is done under great disadvantages.

One great reason for the infrequent reformations of women in prison is the short and definite term of their sentences. Although at least half, and probably three-fourths of the thirty-five hundred women sent to prison in Massachusetts last year were habitual offenders, not more than half of them got a sentence above thirty days, and a very great number were let off by the payment of fine and costs. Even notorious prostitutes—of all feminine criminals the class most hurtful to society—do not get an average sentence of three months at a time, and the longest period for which they can be sentenced in the city and county prisons, to which nine-tenths of them go, is six months at a time. These short sentences, as every experienced magistrate and prison-visitor will tell you, are a mere farce. They do not benefit the offender, nor the community, nor do they serve as a check on crime. When fines are imposed for prostitution they deserve a greater condemnation; they are practically the price of a license to repeat the offense; and they place the public in the position of sharing with the guilty wretches the wages of their trade. In a majority of cases, such fines are paid by the procurer in whose house the culprits live, and are assessed upon the first receipts of the woman who has thus been licensed to pursue her unlawful calling. At other times, they are paid by the men whose lust these women serve, and to whom the State, for so many dollars, hands them over. I cannot think that such transactions place our Puritan commonwealth in a very honorable attitude,—the exacting doorkeeper of a hundred brothels.

The effect of a short sentence, expiring on a fixed day, is much the same, except that the public make no money by the transaction. The employer or the companions of the women whose term is out, wait for her at the prison door and carry her back, without recourse, to the haunts she had been snatched from. By long sentences, abbreviated for good conduct, the day of discharge becomes indefinite, and may be known only to the authorities and to the prisoner, who thus has a chance of escaping the associations that, almost inevitably, will drag her back to vice. If to this is added a conditional release, on probation, and with the fear of being sent back, if she misconducts herself—as is the practice with many of the Bridgewater convicts—the check upon crime and the probability of reformation are very much increased, and an opportunity is given for placing the penitent woman with friends who will watch over her, kindly and hopefully. This is what has been mercifully attempted with many of the women who were arrested in this city a week ago—but it was a great mistake, not to place them under the restraint of a sentences, before releasing them on probation. That would have given the experiment a double chance of success.

Second Sight—A Ghost story from Paris.

A French correspondent of a German paper relates that, on a recent date, there arrived at one of the most fashionable hotels in Paris a Russian Prince, his wife and a young German girl whom the latter had engaged as a tiremaid in Wurtemburg. The party were last, however, from England, by packet to Havre, and on reaching the hotel, at a very late hour of the night, found the building already so crowded with guests that it was only with much difficulty they could secure two adjacent rooms on one of the highest floors. Even then it seemed as though the German maid would be obliged to "sit up" for want of proper sleeping accommodation; but even while the Princess was regretting this uncomfortable likelihood for her favorite, the hotel-keeper, unexpectedly, and with some shuffling peculiarity of manner, announced that he could give Mademoiselle a very nice room in another part of the house, if she chose. Being much jaded with travel, the sleepy fraulein gladly accepted the offer, but, upon being conducted to the conceded apartment by a servant, was rather surprised at finding it very elegantly appointed and, indeed, much more splendid than the rooms apportioned to her princely master and mistress. Still too weary, however, to more than notice this peculiarity, she lost no time in retiring to the fine bed at her disposal, hoping to awake early enough to attend her mistress's morning toilet in good time for breakfast. When the Princess was ready for her, however, she did not appear; nor could the messenger sent to her door make her hear his loudest knocking. Alarmed at hearing of this, the Princess herself went to the locked door, accompanied by servants, and, upon receiving no answer to her call for admission, caused the bolt to be forced. The maid was found lying under the canopy of her great bed in a strange kind of stupor, and, upon being shaken slightly and addressed in German by her mistress, started up with a cry, "There is a dead man in the chair! O please take him away!" Believing that the girl was insane, or in a brain fever, the attendants hastened to call a physician, and it was only after the latter had arrived that the supposed sudden maniac could find credit for what she had to say. Upon ascertaining that the chair to which she had referred in her first outcry was quite empty, she regarded it with shrinking torror, and solemnly declared that the following had been her experience in the room. Soon after her retirement to bed, the door, which she had previously locked, was opened, and a gentleman entered with a light in his hand. He wore the blue uniform of a French naval officer, and, from the moment of his entrance the startled beholder was paralyzed by an influence of awe impossible to resist. The intruder placed his light upon a table near the bed, swept the girl's clothing from an armchair, and pushed the latter towards the middle of the room. He was a tall young man, with dark complexion, long black hair, and glittering eyes; and, after marching hurriedly up and down the chamber several times, and passing his hands abstractedly through his ebon locks, threw himself violently into the chair. Once seated, he talked to himself, with seeming great passion, in French, about somebody's cruelty and treachery; and then, while the fascinated girl upon the bed stared affrightedly at him, drew a pistol from a side pocket, pressed it against his right temple, and fired! Simultaneously, the poor girl heard an agonized voice at her ear, saying, "Pray for my soul;" and immediately sank into the stupor from which she was finally aroused by the touch and voice of her mistress. Upon the conclusion of this strange narration, given with great excitement of manner, the Princess felt assured that her maid must either have dreamed it all, or lost her senses; but the physician took a different view of the matter, and insisted upon examining the hotel-keeper as to the previous history of the room. Then, indeed, some light was thrown upon the mystery. The host was forced to confess that, on the very night of the vision, and not long before the arrival of the Russian party, a young naval officer had committed suicide in that room, by shooting himself through the head, in consequence of some faithlessness in women. His body had been immediately sent to the Morgue, where it then was, and the room hastily placed in order again for the credit of the house. "Only a few people in my hotel know of the affair," continued the hotel-keeper. "After the room was carefully cleaned I gave an order to let Mademoiselle have it, as a favor to Madame the Princess, never supposing that her rest would be disturbed there more than elsewhere, if she did not know of the sad event that had taken place before her arrival.

How Executions were Conducted in London in Olden Times.

[From the London Athenæum.]

As one glances at Tyburn, he may observe that the house No. 49 Connaught square is said to stand where the once permanent gibbet was erected. From 1191, when Fitzosborne was hanged there, to 1683, when John Austed closed the dance of death in a Tyburn tippet, many as eminent people died at Tyburn tree as were ever to be seen round about Piccadilly and Pall Mall. Among those eminent people of their various days might be gathered a very remarkable cartful or two. We need only cite pretty and wicked Agnes Hungerford, for poisoning her husband; the poet Southwell, who, probably, was guilty of slander against Queen Elizabeth; the five out of the near threescore subscribers to the death judgment of Charles I; Sir Charles Armstrong, a victim of the Rye house plot affair; Lord Ferrers, who would be hanged in his wedding clothes; and Rev. Dr. Dodd, that once fashionable preacher, for whom one cannot help feeling a little sympathy. People went to the hangings as to a festival. The vulgar drank and swore worse than our army in Flanders, while the "quality" made a picnic of it. The longer the whole ceremony—the addresses to the people, the leave-taking with kinsfolk and sweethearts—the better the spectators were pleased. The finale was as lugubrious as imagination can conceive. The ropes round the victims' necks were fastened to the beams, the carts were lazily driven away from under them, and the hangman rode off without giving himself any further trouble. The friends, familiars, or relatives of the hanging men rushed to the suspended bodies, and began pulling them by the legs, or dealing them heavy blows in the stomach, in order to bring there sufferings to an end. The Newgate chaplain, meanwhile, took his ham and his liquor in the first friendly carriage into which he was invited; and at night the whole affair was talked over in London and the surburbs, from the "Sun in the Sands" at Greenwich, to the assembly rooms at Hampstead; from the "Grave Maurice" in the east to the "White Horse," Piccadilly, or the "Star and Garter," Pall Mall. Men, in the last century, seemed to go as naturally to Tyburn as Irish colonels to Gretna Green; and young ladies of St. James' talked about the last execution with the strolling player, who was their dancing master, or the deserter from Dunkirk, who taught them French.

THE MOABITE STONE.

An Interesting Letter from a Prussian Missionary.

The following narrative of the original discovery of the Moabite Stone we take from an English paper. The writer, Mr. Keim, is a Prussian clergyman, who has been for many years a missionary at Jerusalem:

It was on the 19th of August, 1868, that, in the course of a journey I undertook to Jebl Ajloon and the Belka, I arrived at Diban (ancient Dibon), about one hour to the north of the Wadi Mojeb (Arnon). For the sake of my friend and protector Zattam, the son of the famous Fendi-l-Faiz, Scheich of the Beni Sachr, who accompanied me, I was received in a most friendly way by a tribe of the Beni-Hamide, encamped near Diban. Carpets and cushions were spread in the tent of the Scheich, and coffee prepared with all the ceremonial of Bedouin etiquette.

Before the operation of preparing and drinking coffee had been terminated, my friend Zattam, who was always most anxious to make my tour as pleasant and interesting as possible, had informed me that there was among the ruins of Diban, scarcely ten minutes from our encampment, a most interesting stone with an ancient inscription on it which no one had ever been able to decipher, which he would take me to see. As sunset was drawing near, I was anxious to be off at once, but Zattam was not to be persuaded to get up from his soft couch and leave off smoking his narghilee; while I was burning with a desire to see the inscription, which the Scheich of the Beni-Hamide also described to me as one of the wonders of this region, which no Frank had yet seen, and which he now had offered to show me as a mark of honor to his friend Zattam and to me, who was travelling under his protection. I, of course, took this for what it was in general meant to be—a Bedouin compliment calculated to bring out a nice bakshish. Still I afterwards ascertained that his assertion as to no European having before me seen the stone was perfectly true; none of the distinguished travellers in those parts had ever seen or heard of it, or they would not have shunned trouble and expense to secure this treasure.

I am sorry to find I was also the last European who had the privilege of seeing this monument of Hebrew antiquity in its perfect state of preservation; and it is for this reason I think the few observations I am able to offer on the subject may be welcome to those who take an interest in this important discovery. When I came to the spot where this precious relic of antiquity was lying on the ground I was delighted at the sight and at the same time greatly vexed that I did not come earlier, in order to have an opportunity of copying at least a good part of the inscription, which I might then, under the protection of Zattam, have done without the least molestation. I, however, had time enough to examine the stone and its inscription at leisure, and to copy a few words from several lines at random, chiefly with a view, on my return to Jerusalem, to ascertain the languages of the incription, and prevail on some friends of science to obtain either a complete copy of the inscription, or, better, the monument itself.

The stone was lying among the ruins of Diban perfectly free and exposed to view, the inscription uppermost. I got four men to turn it round (it was a basaltic stone, exceedingly heavy) in order to ascertain whether there was no inscription on the other side, and found that it was perfectly smooth and without any inscription or other marks. What time was left me before sunset I now employed in examining, measuring, and making a correct sketch of the stone, besides endeavoring to collect a perfect alphabet from the inscription. What I have I now enclose, and vouch for the perfect correctness of what I give, having taken it down on the spot. The stone is rounded on both sides, not only at the upper end, as mentioned by Monsieur Ganneau, who says: "La forme de la stele etait celle d'un carre long, termine en haut par une partie arroudie, l'angle inferieur de droite etait deja casse depuis fort longtemps." From his sketch also of the stone he admits it not to have been rounded, but square at the bottom; but the fact of this being so cannot but be of importance to him, as it will give him the comfortable assurance that in the lower corner sides there are not as many words of inscription missing as would be the case if it were square at the bottom, as he was wrongly informed by his authority; for, as in the upper part so in the lower, in exactly the same way, the lines become smaller by degrees. Possibly in the length of the several lines there may be more letters to supply, as now supposed, as in this respect the information received by M. Ganneau is not quite correct. He says of the stone:—"D'apres les estampages elle aurait euimetre de hauteur et 0'60 centimetres de largeur avec une epasseur egale."

According to my correct measurement on the spot, the stone had—

1 meter 13 centimetres in height,
" 70 centimetres in breadth, and
" 35 centimetres in thickness,

and, according to my calculation, had thirty-four lines; for the two or three upper lines were very much obliterated. The stone itself was in a most perfect state of preservation—not one single piece being broken off, and it was only from great age and exposure to the rain and sun that certain parts, especially the upper and lower lines, had somewhat suffered.

On my return to Jerusalem I showed my sketch and parts of the inscription to Dr. Petermann, of Berlin, who I knew took great interest in archæological researches, and he was delighted at the information, and immediately took the necessary steps to acquire the Moabite monument for the Berlin Museum. A young clever Arab at Salt was entrusted with the business of transacting the matter with the Bedouins at Diban, but the difficulties he met and greediness of the Arabs put an insuperable obstacle in his way. The services of another native were subsequently engaged, but also without success. The matter, being thus necessarily entrusted to the hands of natives, of course then ceased to be a secret, and other parties also heard of it and exerted themselves with laudable zeal and energy to obtain, if not the stone itself, at least a copy of it; and one cannot too highly praise the zeal, energy, and tact of M. Ganneau and Captain Warren, who have through their exertions preserved to the learned world parts at least of this most valuable monument of Hebrew antiquity, and who I sincerely trust will ultimately succeed in obtaining and deciphering the whole incription.

Scheich Zattam has since informed me that he had in his possession a small idol made of brass with similiar charactersupon it, which I have, however, lately been informed was sent to Nablous, and sold there. Whether this is true or not I know not. But most assuredly a scientific expedition to Moab is a great desideratum, and could not but greatly enrich our knowledge of Hebrew archæology.

I have to add that among the letters I copied from the Moabite inscription I see several letters which are not found in the parts published by M. Ganneau and Captain Warren. Probably these letters are of rare occurrence, and found on pieces not secured. I have not thought it necessary to give you my entire alphabet, but only those letters I missed in the inscription published by the gentlemen referred to.

F. A. KLEIN.

JERUSALEM, March 23, 1870.

At Sea on a Log.

[From the Saginaw (Michigan) Courier.]

A few days since, at Whitney's mill, Sand Point, on the bay shore, a man named James Brofa was the hero of a remarkable adventure. He was gathering in logs for the mill. While floating about on a small log about twelve feet long and eighteen inches through, he suddenly found himself beyond the reach of his hand-lever and drifting swiftly to sea. Before his perilous situation was known at the mill he was three miles out, and with a strong northwest wind and a heavy sea on the lake, and it being known that he was unable to swim the excitement in consequence can readily be imagined. As the boat belonging to the mill was some five or six miles away, and the nearest one to be had was down at the fishery, some three miles, so a craft was hastily improvised; but who was to go? Although volunteers were plenty, an old man named Monk made the hazardous attempt and succeeded in rescuing the half-dead man. As soon as he got on the raft he lay unconscious and did not speak for some time. After recovering from his fright, he picked up his hand-lever and was again getting logs to the mill. He said he thought of all the wicked things he had ever done as he had his death-grip on the log.

A New Story of Lord Byron.

You may expect another explosion of mad poetry from Lord Byron. Lord Holland, who returned from Geneva a few days ago, told Mr. Gollatin that he was the bearer of a considerable cargo of verses from his Lordship to Murray the publisher—the subject not known. That you may have a higher relish for the new poem, I give you a little anecdote which is told in London. Sometime ago Lord Byron's books were sold at auction, where a gentleman purchased a splendid edition of Shakespeare. When it was sent home a volume was missing. After several fruitless inquiries of the auctioneer, the purchaser went to Byron. "What play was in the volume?" asked he. "I think Othello." "Ah! I remember. I was reading that when Lady Byron did something to vex me. I threw the book at her head, and she carried it out of the room. Inquire of some of her people and you will get your book.—[An old Letter from Gulian C. Verplanck.

THE SCRIPTURES.

Shall We Have a More Readable Bible?

[From the June Putnam.]

We do not ask this question irreverently, but conscientiously; for there is no book that is so frequently printed as the Bible, none that is so universally read, none that is so highly prized, and none that is so badly printed. If we were asked to select a form for a book, to limit its influence and readableness, we should select the form in which our English Bible is almost universally published.

What other book is put before the reader in such guise? Here we have poetry printed as prose, and prose printed as poetry; long, involved, and compacted logical sentences cut up into epigrammatic forms; and simple, childlike narrative, which, in the original, flows as smooth and clear as a meadow stream, dammed, rendered turbid and intermittent by innumerable obstructions of verses. In all other books the paragraph ends with the sense; in the scriptures, whatever the sense may be, every line or two brings the reader to a halt. The sign of the paragraph is indeed prefixed, but it serves no practical purpose, and is a positive blemish. Don Quixote or Robinson Crusoe would never have outlived such "hewing to pieces before the Lord." Imagine Pope's "Iliad" printed as we print Isaiah! Dissect "Samson Agonistes" as Job is dissected! How long would they survive such mutilations? One-half of our Scriptures is poetry—a poetry which brings its structure with it—a structure so strong and characteristic that it lives even in the prosaic moulds into which it has been run in our Bible. If read appreciatingly, the ear may catch the tones of the Hebrew Muse; but when the eye turns to see her fair form, it is marred beyond recognition. Before the hap-hazard, horseback versification of Stephens everything must give way—the current of narrative, the glow of fancy, the chain of reasoning, and even the mechanism of grammar. And then, as if to aggravate the evils of these numerous and inapt divisions, ever since the Genevan translation of 1557, each verse is set by itself—a jet of inspiration isolated like an apothegm.

* * * * * * *

Any one Tho has been a member of a family or a visitor in a family where the Scriptures are read verse-about, cannot help knowing what a limping, halting process it is—how the sense was obscured, and all spituality dissipated, by the verse-mutilations. The child invariably reads according to these divisions, dropping its voice and, with it, the sense, at the end of each verse. Then, the next reader begins not with the tone and inflection of continutintity, but as if a new idea were introduced; and so on to the end of the chapter. It is hardly necessary to say that, in this kind of reading, "the World of the Lord" has not the "free course" for which we are taught to pray; nor can it "be glorified" en such treatment. Or if one has no such eomestic experience as this, let him go to oor schools, in which the Bible is a text-book, and mark how it is read, and it will be impossible to resist the conviction that the arbitrary division into chapters and uerses is a very serious mistaee. The persons who most need to be assisted in the reading of the Word, and to whom it should be made "sweeter than haney of the honey-comb," the young and the unlettered are they whose books are thus ma-rred and maimed; while for Greek scholar, we print our Testaments as we print other books—dividing them by the sense and according to the sense, and and in the printing, impart to them the appearance of other books.

In the divisions into chapters the same fatality to the sense often prevails. Sometimes these are so *mal-apropos* that nothing but the reverence of the intelligent reader saves them from ridicule; but what tends to excite the ridicule or contempt of the learned may be a blind to mislead or a barrier to stop the unlearned. In illustration of our remark, take the story of the vision of the angel, as told in Joshua, chapters v and vi. How does our Bible give it? They cut it in two. One part is found in chapter and the other part is found in chapter vi, the fifth chapter ending with the edifying words, "Joshua did so;" that is, took off his shoe. Of the full import of the narrative the reader of the fifth chapter will know nothing, and the same is true of the reader of the sixth chapter. Unless read in connection they cannot be understood. In Isaiah, the dreaded significance of more than one of his "burdens" is obscure by these arbitrary interruptions. Each prophecy is a poem, and should be printed as dintinctly by itself as a psalm of David. But the "Burden of Babylon" is cut in two—part in one chapter, part in another; while the "Burden of Palestina" is tagged to one end of chapter xiv, as an appendage to the "Burden of Babylon." In chapter xxi three distinct prophesies concerning three difdifferent countries are rolled into one. It would be far less misleading to print three psalms in one chapter than thus to confuse and confound three prophecies. Of the same character is the cutting off of the twenty-first chapter of the Acts from the twenty-second chapter. The former, like a sensation novel published in parts, breaks off in the midst of the interest. The same offense is repeated at the end of the twenty-third chapter. Of course, no such unworthy motives influenced Stephen, who happily lived before the days of dime novels; and it was only a heavier jolt, or a more hazardous stumble, that broke the thread of Luke's narrative in these most inopportune places. The Bible is a household volume, given to the people, and for private reading. It is read, and heard read, a dozen times as often as it is used for verifying quotations. Let it, therefore, be printed in the interest of the people, rather than in the interest of the polemic. What defence can be made for amputating the last part of the eighth chapter of Mark, and adding it to chapter ix? It is the conclusion of a most touching appeal, "the immediate jewel" of Christ's discourse. The man who perpetrated it robbed the eighth chapter of that which did not enrich the ninth, and made the former poor indeed.

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If, now, the Christain pulic ask, "Whose duty is it to put the Word before the American people in a readable form?" we answer unhesitatingly, the American Bible Society's. Its position, its wealth, its power, and its prestige call upon it to do this work. No other house can do it as well and so effectively as the Bible House. How much it can do may be inferred from the fact that it has the conffdence of the Protestant world. It has the patronage of the whole American Church, save a portion of the Baptist denomination. It has the market of the entire country. How much it can hinder by mere indifference may be gathered from the limited success of Reeves' Paragraph Bible, first published in England in the beginning of the present century, and republished in a cheaper form a few years since by the University of Oxford. That Bible "not having been adopted by the societies though which, by far, the largest number of English Bible is circulated, the advantages of this form of division into paragraphs were neither sufficiently known nor duly appreciated." Unless, therefore, this work fs undertaken and done by these great societies, what was said fiifteen years ago must continue to be true—"There is no such thing as a readabie Bible."

DOW'S FLAT (1856.)

BY BRET HARTE.

Dow's Flat. That's its name;
And I reckon that you
Are a stranger? The same?
Well, I thought it was true—
For thar isn't a man on the river as can't spot the place at first view.

It was called after Dow—
Which the same was an ass—
And as to the how
Thet the thing kem to pass—
Jest tie up your hoss to that buckeye, and sit ye down here in the grass.

You see this yer Dow
Hed the worst kind of luck;
He slipped up somehow
On each thing thet he struck.
Why, ef he'd a' straddled that fence-rail the dern'd thing 'ed get up and buck.

He mined on the bar
Till he couldn't pay rates;
He was smashed by a car
When he tunneled with Bates;
And right on the top of his trouble kem his wife and five kids from the States.

It was rough—mighty rough;
But the boys they stood by,
And they brought him the stuff
For a house on the sly;
And the old woman—well, she did washing, and took on when no one was nigh.

But this yer luck of Dow's
Was so powerful mean
That the spring near his house
Dried right up on the green;
And he sunk forty feet down for water, but nary a drop to be seen.

Then the bar petered out,
And the boys wouldn't stay,
And the chills got about
And his wife fell away;
But Dow, in his well, kept a peggin' in his usual ridikilous way.

One day—it was June—
And a year ago, jest—
This Dow kem at noon
To his work like the rest,
With a shovel and pick on his shoulder, and a Derringer hid in his breast.

He goes to the well,
And he stands on the brink,
And stops for a spell
Just to listen and think;
For the sun in his eyes (just like this, sir!) you see, kinder made the cuss blink.

His two ragged gals
In the gulch were at play,
And a gownd that was Sal's
Kinder flapped on a bay;
Not much for a man to be leavin', but his all, as I've heer'd the folks say.

And—that's a peart hoss
Thet you've got, ain't it now?
What might be her cost?
Eh? Oh!—Well then, Dow—
Let's see—well, that forty-foot grave wasn't his, sir, that day, anyhow.

For a blow of his pick
Sorter caved in his side,
And he looked and turned sick,
Then he trembled and cried.
For you see the dern cuss had struck—"Water?"—beg your pardon, young man, there you lied!

It was gold in the quartz,
And it ran all alike;
And I reckon five oughts
Was the worth of that strike;
And that house with the coopilow's his'n—which the same isn't bad for a Pike.

Thet's why it's Dow's Flat;
And the thing of it is
That he kinder got that
Through sheer contrairiness;
For 'twas water the derned cuss was seekin', and his luck made him certain to miss.

That's so. Thar's your way
To the left of yon tree;
But—a—look h'yur, say?
Won't you come up to tea?
No? Well, then the next time you're passin', and ask after Dow—and thet's me.

—[Overland Monthly.

JAPANESE CRIMINAL LAWS.

The Torture System—Public Executions—A Death by Fire.

[Yokohama Correspondent New York Tribune.]

The penal laws of Japan are remarkably severe, and the list of crimes which are punishable by death is very large. A complicated system of espionage exists for every branch of government and every grade of society, rendering it extremely difficult for a criminal to escape detection. Once in the hands of the police there is little chance of his escape by bribery, because of the many checks brought to bear upon those having the case in charge. A sentence and its execution are not so prompt as has been generally supposed. A primary examination is made by the Police Court, and if the case is one demanding further action the offender is placed in confinement, there being no provision for a release on bail. Many of the lower classes who reach the jail never obtain a trial, the tardy action of the authorities and cruelty of the jailors deciding the cases by causing their deaths.

The forms and obligations of an oath are not recognized here as in Christian communities. Of the modes of arriving at truthful testimony, there are two quiet peculiar and worthy of note:

1. By making the witness seal his written testimony with a drop of blood taken from under the forefinger nail.

2. By subjecting the giver of false testimony to the same punishment which his evidence brought upon another.

The testimony most relied upon, however, is that obtained from the criminal himself for his own conviction or acquittal. This, of course, is rarely voluntary, and tortures of different kinds are resorted to. The most common is that of placing the accused upon his knees across sharp-edged sticks. Heavy stones are then piled upon the thighs so as to cause the sticks to press into the flesh, producing the most excruciating pain. The bamboo is also freely used.

Under this system there is little doubt that many an innocent man has confessed to the commission of crimes of which he has been entirely innocent rather than suffer further torture. Petty offenses are punished by beating with the bamboo, by imprisonment and transportation to work in mines. On being discharged a ring is printed around the arms in India ink. If, on being arrested at any time, two or three are found to exist, the offense is punished by death, no matter how insignificant the offense. The most common form of execution is by decapitation, and a theft of any amount exceeding ten dollars is thus punished. For fratricide or the murder of a master, and crimes of an aggravated character, the culprit is crucified and transfixed by spears, one on each side. Arson is punished by burning at the stake or rather on a cross.

The ground of execution is usually near some throughfare, or on an elevated piece of ground so as to make as public as possible the punishment. A criminal, on being taken from prison, on the day of execution, is placed bound upon a horse and made to pass through the chief streets of the town. Before him march in procession some wretched coolies, bearing bits of board, on which is written the offence of the criminal, his sentence, and the time and place of execution. By his side stride along the officers of the prison police, while the rear is brought up by a crowd of men and half grown boys. Even children may be seen trudging along in the train to the place of death, where they gaze on a terrible scene with few signs of compassion.

Passing near the execution ground one day, on returning from a ride in the country, your correspondent witnessed an exhibition of Japanese justice. The prisoner, who had been making the usual tour of the town, was just approaching the foot of the hill, surrounded by the usual crowd. A more distressed looking object I have never seen. He was unwashed, unshaven, and sickly from long confinement, and the many hardships in the prison.

As the procession commenced ascending the hill, we observed him swaying to and fro on his seat, and ready to fall to the ground but for the support offered him on either side by the guard. We at first thought this unsteadiness of the poor fellow was due to weakness and exhaustion.

It proved to be partial stupefaction, caused by some drugged liquor, which was placed to his lips every few moments by one of the attendants. Little balls of rice rolled in fish, skin were put in his mouth by another attendant, which he ate with apparent relish, while in the intervals of this last repast he gazed about on the jostling crowd with a stupid indifference, clearly showing that he had but a faint realization of his approaching doom. The crime for which he was condemned was arson, and consequently his execution was to be burning. On being lifted or rather let fall from his horse, on arriving at the apointed spot, he had to be carried to the foot of the cross to which he was to be fixed.

The fastening was effected by straw ropes instead of nails, dampened clay being plastered around them to prevent their being burned off before life was extinct. This being accomplished, the cross was set upright, and the fuel, consisting of bundles of straw, piled up about him till he was no longer visible. Torches were now quickly applied at several points at once, and the flames leaped in an instant to the top, enveloping the confused form in a fierce flame. An instant more and the cloud of smoke which was hanging like a pall over the scene was lifted by the breeze, and the blackened and charred remains of the culprit became visible. Not a groan or cry was heard, but his feeble life must have passed away almost instantaneously in the midst of the fierce flame and suffocating smoke that had enveloped it, though only for a moment. The body was left for three days exposed to the passers-by, as is the custom.

Brigham Young and Louis Napoleon.

[From a New Book by Fitz Hugh Ludlow.]

The strength of Mormonism is this; Mormonism is a one-man power. Mormoniam is Brigham Young. The people are generally collected from the lowest, the most credulous, the most unthinking stratum of Europe. And Brigham Young is one of the most remarkable men of any age, of any country. Next to Louis Napoleon, he possesses the vastest executive ability, the highest talent for government, which this century has seen and when I consider the disadvantages under which he has labored—his lack of a great name, like the elder BONAPARTE's, behind him, to give his very mistakes prestige; his deficiency in education, beyond the meager help which he might receive from a common school in the early settlement of Western New-York; his being obliged to associate all his life with the gross, the ignorant and the super stitious—I do not know why I should make a reservation when I speak of him superlatively in the French Emperor's favor. Perhaps the best expression for the difference between the two would be to say that he is Louis Napoleon plus a heart and intense moral convictions. There are some circumstances under which the addition must be a despotic ruler's weakness; but then, again, there are other cases—and in Utah, among that wild, fiercely mobile nation of fanatics, these are not a few—where it is a positive advantage.

Why Women Don't Drive men out of Business.

S. T. Taylor addresses the following to the editor of the New York Sun:

"In your issue of yesterday I find a complaint by "Netta," as an employeein some store us a sale woman. Her story of long hours, small pay, and hardship. I have no doubt is in some instances correct.

"The question should arise in her mind, and others general so situated, Is there no remedy for this? I say there is. The leading dressmakers and milliners in this city find it next to an impossibility to get good and efficient help in these two branches of art, and many in the former branch are driven to the necessity of employing men dressmakers, as ladies cannot be hired, and these men are making on piece work from $15 to $20 a week.

"I am engaged in trying to fit ladies for situations as dress cutters and dressmakers; for such I can get from $15 to $25 a week and I have three applications at this time. and no one suitrble to fill them.

Mr. Editor, the fact is that the boys and girls of the present age are not willing to learn trades; they are trying to get along without work and this very spirit of the times is now leading some of our young ladies into paths not so desirable. I tell you, sir, there is room for hundreds of thousands of them in paying and highly honorable employments, if they are but willing to fit themselves for them.

☞ The Concord Patriot reports that one New Hampshire boy of 15 years is now six feet five and a half inches tall, but it does not brag about him yet, as he has not got his growth.

BEWARE
—OF—
BOGUS BUCHU!
PREPARED UNDER SPURIOUS NAMES,
WITH NO CERTIFICATES OR RECOMMENDATIONS.

A Permanent Cure of Gravel of 12 Years' Standing—Stone Passed and to be Seen.

BURNSIDE, CONN., Dec. 15, 1869.

DR. HELMBOLD:
DEAR SIR—It is with much pleasure that I write you upon facts respecting myself. [illegible]

EDWARD L. HOWARD,
Paper Maker, Burnside, Hartford county, Conn.

Refers to—
Dr. MACK, Burnside, Conn.
Dr. WRIGHT, North Lee, Mass.
Dr. HOLMES, North Lee, Mass.
Dr. ADAMS, Southbridge, Mass.
Dr. SCOTT, North Manchester, Conn.
Dr. JAQUES, Rockland Corners, Conn.
Dr. SEARS, Hartford, Conn.
All of whom treated me for the disease.

Oxford, Miss., May 29, 1869.

DR. H. T. HELMBOLD:
DEAR SIR—Having suffered for some time with weakness, and applied to several physicians, but all failed to effect a cure, I read the advertisement in the Home Journal, I concluded to try a bottle of your Extract Buchu, so I took three bottles and it acted like a charm. [illegible] Completely gone. [illegible] you, as if you saved me from the grave. May God's blessing attend you in your efforts for humanity's good.

W. F. CAROTHERS.

Cure of Gravel of Five Years' Standing—Stone passed and to be seen.

SAVANNAH, TENN., May 14, 1869.

DR. H. T. HELMBOLD:
DEAR SIR: We introduced your "Fluid Extract Buchu" in this country about eight months ago, and are happy to state that it is meeting with universal favor. We wish to inform you of one instance (among many) where your "Buchu" has worked wonders. [illegible] Your preparations are gaining favor every day. Very respectfully yours, &c.,

ECCLES & HINKLE, Druggists.

Cure of Bladder and Kidney Affection of Long Standing—Stone passed and to be seen.

WESTPORT, CONN., Sept. 3, 1869.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Esq.:
DEAR SIR: I commenced taking your "Extract of Buchu" about two weeks since for an affection of the gravel, bladder and kidneys. [illegible] I would recommend all persons similarly affected so try it. I have perfect confidence in its curative powers. Yours truly,

THOMAS J. BENNETT.

Refers to—
Rev. WILLIAM COGSWELL, Westport, Conn.
J. L. G. CANNON, Druggist, Westport, Conn.
H. R. WHEELER, Esq., Westport, Conn.
BRADLEY BROS., Westport, Conn.
Dr. WAKEMAN, Reading, Conn.
R. W. ROBINSON, Wholesale Druggist, New York City.
And many others if necessary.

Cure of Kidney and Bladder Affection of a Patient Seventy-Eight Years of Age.

THANKS TO MR. HELMBOLD.

GIRARD, PA., March 21, 1869.

EDITOR COSMOPOLITAN: I desire, as an unsolicited tribute to the merits of Helmbold's Buchu, and for the benefit of those similarly afflicted as myself, to say that, after [illegible]

D. M. LAREN.

Should any one doubt Mr. Laren's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:

COLONEL DOU. HICK, Girard, Pa.
CHAS. STOW, Esq., Girard, Pa., Editor Cosmopolite.
GEORGE H. CUTLER, Girard, Pa., Attorney.
J. L. HINDS, Girard, Pa., Attorney.
CAPT. D. W. HUTCHINSON, Girard, Pa., Attorney.
DAVID OLIN, Girard, Pa., Merchant.
DAVID E. DAY, Girard, Pa., Merchant.
C. F. ROCKWELL, Girard, Pa., Merchant.
B. C. ELY, Girard, Pa., Druggist.

HELMBOLD'S
Fluid Extract Buchu
Established upward of 19 years.
PREPARED AT
H. T. HELMBOLD'S
Drug and Chemical Warehouse,
594 Broadway, New York, and
104 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Price—$1 25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6 50, delivered to any address. Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

☞ None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed H. T. HELMBOLD.
ap16 diaw6mwi6w

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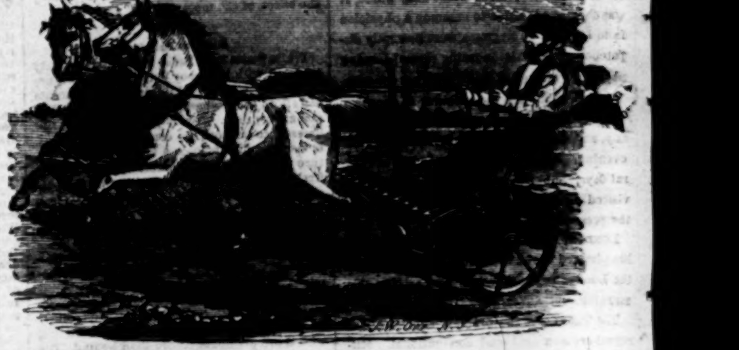

Buckeye Combined Reaper and Mower, self-raker . . . $120
Buckeye Combined Reaper and Mower, drop attachment . 190
Buckeye Combined Reaper and Mower, "Junior" do . . 170
Buckeye Senior Mower, large size 145
Buckeye Junior Mower, small size 125

Dodge Self-raking Reaper and Mower 220
Ætna Combined Reaper and Mower with self-raker . . 215
Ætna Combined Reaper and Mower with drop attachment . 190
Ætna Senior Mower 457
Ætna Junior Mower 125

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Pitt's Separator and Cleaner, with power, on wagon, 4, 8, & 10 horse.
Sweepstakes Separator and Cleaner, with power, on wagon, 4, 6, 8, and 10 horse.
Wheeler's 2-horse Separator and Cleaner, Railway Power.
2 and 4 horse Lever Powers and Threshers with Wood or Iron Cylinders.
Emery's 1 and 2 horse Railway Powers and Threshers.

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☞ We are Sole Agents in Kentucky for
Baugh's Super Phosphate of Lime.

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We will sell our machinery, payment to be made in good, sound merchantable wheat, at following prices: For Mediterranean, per bushel, 90 cents; for Red, per bushel, 95 cents; for White, per bushel, $1 00—all delivered in Louisville.

PITKIN, WIARD & CO.
my21 d&wi

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Stillingia or Queen's Root—Commonly Called Queen's Delight—Extract from U. S. Dispensatory.

"It is an indigenous perennial plant, grows in the pine barrens from Virginia to Florida, flowering in May and June. From the reports in its favor there is no reason to doubt the efficacy of this medicine in scrofula, secondary syphilis, cutaneous diseases, chronic hepatic affections, and other complaints ordinarily benefited by alterative medicines. Stillingia is advantageously combined with sarsaparilla and other alteratives."

At this season of the year the system naturally undergoes a change, and a good blood purifier will be found an assistant of the greatest value. Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia is unequaled as an alterative and blood purifier. It has all the virtues of the best Honduras sarsaparilla and of Stillingia, with three grains of Iodide of Potash to the dose. Every bottle contains fifty-six doses, making it not only the best but the cheapest alterative in the market. It is prescribed and recommended by our leading physicians.

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Read the certificate of R. A. Gresham of the Louisville Transfer Company:

I have taken nearly all the alterative medicines in the market. I have found nothing to do me half so much good as Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia. R. A. GRESHAM,
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A VALUABLE GIFT—DR. S. S. FITCH'S "DOMESTIC FAMILY PHYSICIAN," 80 pages—describes all Diseases and their Remedies. Sent by mail free. Address DR. S. S. FITCH, 714 Broadway, New York. a31 wly

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DRAWINGS TAKE PLACE MONTHLY.
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Worth of valuable prizes to be distributed July 4, '70.
Single Tickets, $1; 6 Tickets, $5.
Agents wanted to sell tickets. Circulars containing full particulars sent to any one ordering them. Address L. D. SINE,
je1 w4 Box 86, Cincinnati, O.

Notice.
TO THE HEIRS OF ANNA BONER, a sister of Isaac Pfouts, late of Greenwood township, Perry county, Pennsylvania, deceased (whose names are unknown):

YOU are hereby notified that a legacy of five hundred dollars, willed to the "Heirs of Anna Boner," has been paid into the Orphans' Court of said county of Perry, and deposited in bank, subject to the order of said Court. You are required to come forward and claim the same, otherwise it will be distributed among the other legatees of the said Isaac Pfouts, deceased. GEORGE SPAHR,
Adm'r de bonis non, C. T. A. of said Estate.
Ordered to be published in "The Courier-Journal (Weekly), Louisville, Ky., for six successive weeks.
Attest: T. J. SHEIBLEY, Cl'k O. C.
New Bloomfield, Pa., May 14, 1870. my25 w6

S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S
American Organs
ARE the best reed instruments made, finished in rosewood, walnut, oak, and jet. 50 different styles and sizes—for churches, schools, lodges, and parlor—at low prices. Descriptive catalogues and price list mailed on application to D. P. FAULDS,
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o13 wtf 78 Main st., Louisville, K

Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure—The Most Successful Fever and Ague Medicine Known—The Reasons of its Superiority over Other Chill Remedies.

This preparation contains no quinine or arsenic, nor any deleterious substance whatever. All who have had chills and fever, and have taken quinine, calomel or arsenic (which are the principal ingredients of most of the medicines now in use), are aware that the medicines often leave the system in an unhealty condition, making it more difficult to relieve it of their effects than of the original disease. Wintersmith's Improved Chill Cure leaves the system in a perfectly healthy condition, with no bad effects in any way to be worn off. Unlike chill remedies generally, it requires no purgative to be taken with it, the medicine itself acting gently and agreeably upon the liver and bowels, effectually removing the cause of the disease, not merely temporarily checking it. Herein consists its great superiority over all other chill preparations. The cure is a permanent one; the chill will not return periodically, as is the case when broken by quinine and other medicines. Read the two certificates below:

WHAT AN EMINENT CHEMIST SAYS OF WINTERSMITH'S TONIC SIRUP.

Read the testimonial of Dr. J. P. Barnum, the eminent chemist and proprietor of the well-known Louisville Chemical Works:

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS, July 14, 1869.

Dr. Wintersmith:
DEAR SIR: I am acquainted with your formula and method of preparing your Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure. It gives me pleasure to state that it contains no arsenic, but is strictly a vegetable preparation, and has, in my opinion, more than ordinary merit as a domestic remedy for malarious diseases. I have recommended it in several cases of chills and fever of long standing, some of them for years, and it has been in every case a perfect success.
J. P. BARNUM, M. D.

CERTIFICATE OF BRIDGET GRIFFIN.
She was cured by Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup, after all other remedies had failed:
LOUISVILLE, March 13, 1870.

Dr. Wintersmith:
DEAR SIR: For several months last year, I was suffering with fever and ague. During that time I had two Doctors attending me. They gave me dose after dose of quinine and other medicines, but with only temporary effect. They would break the chills, but in a short time they would return again. I tried several other chill remedies I saw advertised; but it was just the same thing. They would break the chills for a short time only, when they would come back again worse than ever. I was advised to try your Tonic Sirup, and was told that it never failed. I took only one bottle. It cured me right off, and, though it has now been several months since, I have had no more chills. BRIDGET GRIFFIN.

Rupture Cured.
UNDER the skillful management of Dr. GREGORY this dangerous affliction is now radically cured. His celebrated Herald Ladder for battling the affected parts when wearing White's Patent Lever Truss, will cure the most obstinate cases, without pain or danger, and not interfere with labor or business of any kind. No traveling agents. Beware of impostors. Pamphlets sent free for stamp. Apply to your druggist, or direct to C. AUGUSTUS GREGORY, M. D., 809 Broadway, N. Y. my18 weow4

AGENTS WANTED—15 new articles as staple as flour. Profits 100 per cent. One agent sold 87 by calling on 70 families, another $3 worth in three hours. Samples free. C. W. LININGTON, 8 South Halsted St., Chicago. my25 w4

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AGENTS WANTED—$100 to $250 per Month—Clergymen, School Teachers, Smart Young Men, and Ladies wanted to Canvass for the New Book.
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By DANIEL MARCH, author of the popular "Night Scenes." This master in thought and language shows us untold riches and beauties in the Great House, with its blooming flowers, singing birds, waving palms, rolling clouds, beautiful bow, sacred mountains, delightful rivers, mighty oceans, thundering voices, blazing heavens, and vast universe with countless beings in millions of worlds, and reads to us in each the Unwritten Word. Rose-tinted paper, ornate engravings, and superb binding. Send for circular, in which is a full description and universal commendations by the press, ministers, and college professors, in the strongest possible language. ZEIGLER, McCURDY & CO.
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WANTED—SITUATION—An experienced instructor and graduate of a New England college desires a situation as principal or assistant of an academy or high school in the Southwest, or will engage as tutor in a private family. First-class references given and required. Address SYDNEY H. FOSTER, Middlebury, Vt. my25 wi

$240 A MONTH, and all expenses paid. Male or female agents wanted in a light and entirely new manufacturing business, at home. Circulars free. Address SACO NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me. ap15w3m

Buchan's Carbolic Soaps.
These Soaps possess in a high degree the well-known powerful Antiseptic and Disinfecting properties of the product with which they are prepared. The
TOILET AND BATH SOAPS
are especially adapted for softening the skin, preventing irritation and removing the effects of perspiration, and their strong purifying power recommends them for removing unpleasant effluvia. They will also prevent scalding, chafing, and sore-head in infants, and be very beneficial for skin eruptions. Cholera and fever patients should be washed with these soaps, and their frequent use by the attendants and other persons who may be liable to infection will materially prevent the spread of the disease. The
LAUNDRY SOAP
should always be used for washing the bedding, clothing, and linen used by persons affected with contagious diseases. For all household purposes it will be found a superior article.
MEDICINAL SOAP,
for physicians' and surgeons' use. The
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is prepared exclusively for washing horses, cattle, pigs, dogs, etc., improves their health and appearance and cures mange, scratches, and sores of all kinds.
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Is just the article needed by every lady who consults HEALTH, COMFORT, & STYLE. Testimonials in its favor are constantly being received from all parts of the country. Lady Agents wanted in every county of the United States.
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The Best in Use
For Making All Kinds of Cocktails.
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NOTICE.
"Old Bank of Kentucky."
IN obedience to an act approved Jan. 21, 1870, chapter 100, notice is hereby given to the creditors and stockholders of the "Old Bank of Kentucky" to file with the undersigned, for liquidation and settlement, any and all claims they may have against said bank within nine months from this date, otherwise they will be barred under the operation of said act.
D. HOWARD SMITH,
Auditor and ex-officio Pres't Old Bank Ky.
ap27w3m may7 dlm

Office of the Louisville and Taylorsville Turnpike Road Company.
June 1, 1870.
ALL persons owning stock in the above company are notified to present their stock certificates to the Secretary, W. H. Hoke, at his office, on Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth, on or before July 5, 1870, in order to have new ones reissued and registered. Those having lost their certificates will have to comply fully with the law before new stock will be issued.
JOSHUA B. PARKS,
je1 d&wt President of the above company.